

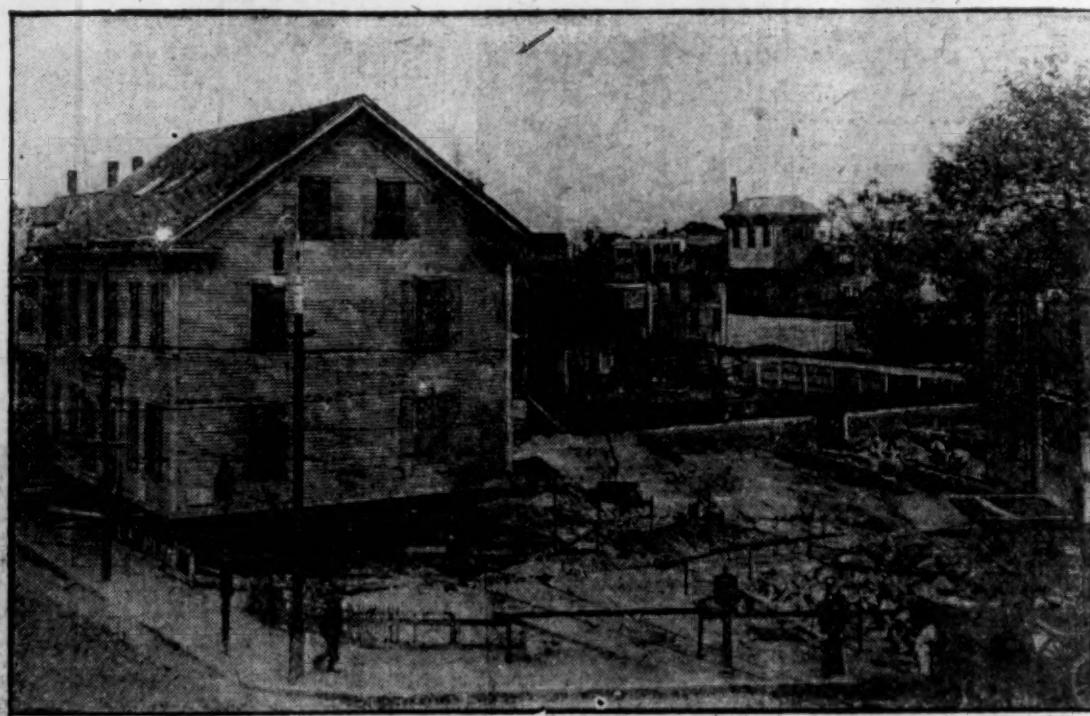
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1912—VOL. IV, NO. 275

PRICE TWO CENTS

MAKING ROOM FOR NEW DORCHESTER BUILDING



Jacking up old house at corner of Park street and Dorchester avenue preparatory to moving it away to make site for modern theater and business block

HOSTILITIES OPENED AS TURKEY DECLARES WAR

Bulgaria and Servia Formally Notified by Constantinople and Troops Begin Attack All Along the Frontier of Balkan Peninsula

(By the United Press)

SEMLIN, Hungary—Fighting began today between Turkish troops and the forces of Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece, according to despatches from the Balkan peninsula. It was still in progress between Turks and Montenegrins.

The conflict with the Bulgarians began with a series of frontier clashes which had developed into a battle of considerable proportions around Djumala. The Turko-Servian struggle centered in the neighborhood of Nish. The fight with the Greeks followed an advance of Turkish troops across the frontier.

(By the United Press)

BERLIN—Despatches today refer to the Turkish advance begun to the northward as actually "opening hostilities." According to messages from Athens the running of the Turkish blockade at the entrance to the gulf of Arta was a very daring and brilliant maneuver. The Turkish fort at Preusa commands the narrow channel and kept up a fire against the two Greek gunboats. The little craft responded and finally fought their way into the bay after two hours' conflict.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Turkey formally declared war against Bulgaria and Servia this afternoon, according to a news agency despatch from Constantinople.

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The war office today ordered a general advance of all troops on the Greek frontier. A Greek war fleet is sailing toward the gulf of Arta.

The Servian and Bulgarian ministers received their passports today, and will leave immediately, severing diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Turkey has rejected a second note from the powers offering mediation in the Balkans and proposing a general conference to pacify the Balkan kingdoms and Greece.

The Turkish declaration said that Bulgaria's and Servia's recent note, together with their joint mobilization, constituted an attempt to interfere in Turkey's internal affairs, which, much as the Turks desire it, renders it impossible to maintain peace.

(By the United Press)

ATHENS—Two Greek gunboats forced entrance to the gulf of Arta, despite a heavy fire from the Turkish shore, and participate in the war.

WHY NOT DO IT NOW?

Don't wait until tomorrow to pass on your MONITOR. Some one of your acquaintance will be glad to see an example of clean journalism today. DO IT NOW!

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....10 To Foreign Countries.....20

JUDGE A. K. COHEN



COL. ROOSEVELT IS CONTINUING TO IMPROVE

CHICAGO—Colonel Roosevelt will be able to start for Oyster Bay after Sunday, possibly Monday, according to an announcement made at the hospital this afternoon. This is, of course, contingent upon his continued improvement. His condition was excellent today.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has a room adjoining that of her husband, is handling all his correspondence. She has refused to let visitors see him. No more messages from sympathizers are to be given out.

One of Colonel Roosevelt's followers has offered to provide a moose steak for the former President. Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the offer.

WORLD'S ATTENTION ATTRACTED TO PORT DEVELOPMENT PLANS

"Development plans for the port of Boston are attracting world-wide attention and comment," said Capt. H. G. Armstrong of Manchester, Eng., and county Monaghan, Ire., saloon passenger on the White Star line steamer Arabic, Captain Finch, when the vessel arrived here today from Liverpool and Queenstown.

According to Captain Armstrong, who is the foreign traffic representative of the Manchester ship canal, everybody abroad is talking about the improvements that Boston is making for her port. The intended coming of the Grand Trunk railroad, new steamship lines planning to make Boston a port of call, and the general development scheme are the most widely talked about improvements, he said. Captain Armstrong is traveling with Miss Constance Arabic, Captain Finch, when the vessel arrived here today from Liverpool and Queenstown.

With steady progress being made on the modern brick and stucco building now under erection at Dorchester and Park street, Dorchester, it is expected that the structure will be completed by February, 1913. To make room for the complete edifice a large frame building is now resting on wooden blocks preparatory to moving it. The new structure will contain a theater, six shops and modern apartments and, it is expected, will cost about \$100,000.

About three months ago Wilbur F. Adams and Herbert A. Gillman purchased the real estate at the corner of Dorchester avenue and Park street opposite Gibson playground, organized the Dorchester Theater Company and recently began the erection of the building. It is to occupy all but the legal reservation of about 20,000 square feet of land. This building is to be designed with six good-sized stores, fronting an equal number on the street and the avenue, divided by an entrance and foyer on the corner 20x65 feet, leading directly to the theater proper, 60 feet wide and 125 feet deep, with a stage 60x30 feet deep.

One of the most commendable features of this place of amusement will be the entire elimination of steps or rises of any kind. A drop of seven feet from the street to the stage being carried out so gradually as hardly to be noticeable. The seating capacity is only intended to accommodate 800 people, with leather-cushioned chairs set 20 inches apart, providing ample room and comfort for patrons. The scheme of inside decoration will be red and gold, and the entire structure heated by steam from their own central plant.

The second and third floors above the stores will be fitted up for modern bachelor apartments.

NEWLY APPOINTED JUDGE RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS

Friends of Judge Abraham K. Cohen are congratulating him today on the confirmation of his appointment by Governor Foss to be a judge of the Boston municipal court by unanimous vote of the executive council Wednesday. Judge Cohen has been serving as a special justice of the municipal court in Roxbury.

The following reports of contributions have come to one of the leading Greeks in Boston: Boston, \$11,000; New York, \$33,695.51; Philadelphia, \$4776.40; Pittsburgh, \$2000; Peabody, Mass., \$805; Chicago, \$7849.30.

SALEM, Mass.—Fifty-seven Greeks from Salem and Peabody, under command of Prokos Contenios, leader of the Greek community in Peabody, left for New York last night. They are to take the steamer Themistocles for Greece to participate in the war.

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JUDGE A. K. COHEN

J. L. BATES RESIGNS AS ELECTOR ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

Former Governor Will Not Cast People's Vote for a President Because of His Connection With Bank

CONFlict WITH LAW

John L. Bates, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, in a letter sent to Albert P. Langtry, secretary of state, this afternoon declined the nomination to be a Republican presidential elector-at-large, which was given him at the Republican state convention.

The question was raised in political circles whether the fact that Mr. Bates was receiver of the National City bank of Cambridge, disqualifies him from being a presidential elector, it being provided in the United States constitution that no person holding an office of trust or profit from the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Mr. Bates immediately began investigation of the legal points involved. In his letter to Secretary Langtry he says: "While there is no case directly in point, I believe from my investigation that there is a strong probability that the supreme court would decide that the receiver of a national bank is disqualified under the section of the constitution mentioned. I therefore decline the nomination."

Mr. Bates in his letter expressed his thanks through Mr. Langtry to the Republicans of the state for nominating him an elector. He also appended to his letter a postscript setting forth his views of the legal points involved, which he said might prove of assistance to the secretary of state.

"The object of clause in the constitution as stated in the debates before the constitutional convention is to exclude congressional and federal influence. That is, all those persons who from their situation might be suspected of too great devotion to the President in office.

"No case precisely has been found. The nearest decision in principle is of the supreme court of Rhode Island. In that case a commissioner of the United States centennial commission had been elected as a presidential elector, and the inquiry was whether a position as such commissioner rendered him ineligible to the electoral college.

"The office of commissioner was created by act of Congress, and commissioners were appointed by the President.

The duties of the commissioners were administrative, with reference to the management of the exposition and supervision of the receipts and expenditures of money, audit of accounts and general oversight of the affairs of the exposition."

With the letter was the following memorandum in regard to eligibility of a receiver of a national bank to serve as a presidential elector:

The constitution of the United States provides with reference to the personnel of the electoral college that no senator or representative nor person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

PORFIRIO DIAZ PLEASED WITH NEWS FROM MEXICO

(By the United Press)

PARIS—Hitherto emphatic in the declaration that he would never return to Mexico, except possibly in the event of an invasion by a foreign enemy, former President Diaz was not so positive today, on learning of the revolutionary activity at Vera Cruz by his nephew, General Diaz.

"It's too early to make a statement," he said, when asked by a United Press representative whether he would go back. He did not try to conceal his delight at the latest developments.

"My nephew, Felix, is a very intelligent, trustworthy man," said Diaz. "He was a brigadier-general in my army and once served as Governor of Oaxaca."

"I have great confidence in him. Reports that he has been proclaimed president must be wrong, however. He could only be proclaimed provisional president pending a regular election."

"I prefer not to say whether the news surprises me. Indeed, I have not yet received much. I am glad to learn all I can but as yet I can give out no information."

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, the deposed President of Mexico, raised the banner of rebellion at Vera Cruz on Wednesday. He entered the city with 600 men and seized the arsenal and garrison. Col. Diaz Ordaz was in command of the garrison, which comprised 500 members of the twenty-first infantry and one six-gun battery.

Diaz then put men in charge of the two gunboats, Tampico and Bravo, lying in the harbor.

Sympathizers with the latest revolu-

tion, headed by Gen. Felix Diaz, said today that it is spreading to all parts of the republic. They say there have been uprisings in Orozco, Jalapa and Cordova and that Tampico, Guadalajara, Matamoras and other cities have declared for Diaz.

When Congress met today it was stated that congressmen would demand the resignation of the entire Madero cabinet.

President Madero has ordered the mobilization of 3000 regulars to proceed against Diaz. The arrest of alleged partisans of Diaz in Mexico City is expected.

"I have great confidence in him. Reports that he has been proclaimed president must be wrong, however. He could only be proclaimed provisional president pending a regular election."

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INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Although District Attorney Miller, heading the prosecution of the accused dynamite conspirators, placed little credence today in the story of John Cook, who said he was a party to the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times, the man will be brought to Indianapolis for further examination. Cook went to the federal authorities in Chicago and asked to be sent here. He said he was associated with the McNamees in their Los Angeles work.

"I do not believe the man's story," Miller said. "It sounds absurd. I will investigate to the limit. Cook will be brought here."

Miller telephoned to Attorney-General

MR. CORTELYOU TELLS OF REJECTED OIL FUND

Explains to Senators How Mr. Roosevelt Ordered Standard's Alleged Contribution Refused and How President in 1904 Did Not Know of Any Such Offering

WASHINGTON—How President Roosevelt ordered the return of any Standard Oil campaign contribution in 1904 was recounted to the Senate committee today by George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the 1904 Republican campaign. Mr. Cortelyou said he gave Mr. Bliss the head of Colonel Roosevelt to refuse any Standard Oil money. He told Colonel Roosevelt personally that Mr. Bliss had assured him none had been received.

Frank A. Munsey, Thomas W. Lawson and John C. McCall of the N. Y. Life Insurance Company were the witnesses awaiting examination this afternoon.

Mr. Cortelyou increased his estimate of 1904 contributions from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. He called attention to the fact that, although he had been secretary of the department of commerce and labor, he raised \$1,000,000 less than his predecessor.

"A concerted attack by newspapers and speakers began upon me Oct. 1," said Mr. Cortelyou, "on the basis that I had been the department head and in charge of the bureau of corporations. This imaginary evil involved in my appointment was magnified. I know nothing whatever about the internal affairs of corporations. But it resolves itself to this—any government official can be a scoundrel if he wants to be."

Tells of "Auxiliary"

Senator Paynter asked Mr. Cortelyou about the organization of an "auxiliary committee" of the national committee.

WITNESS TESTIFIES THAT GIOVANNOTTI IGNORED WARNING

SALEM, Mass.—Further examination of witnesses for the government was the feature of the second day's actual trial of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, charged with being accessories to the killing of Anna Lopizzo in Lawrence last January.

The first witness this morning was Patrolman Michael A. Barry of Lawrence, who testified to a conversation with Giovannitti on Jan. 24 in which a fellow policeman named Gallagher said to Giovannitti: "You will never win this strike as you are carrying it on and I would advise more peaceful methods."

To this Giovannitti, the witness testified, said he cared not for peaceful methods but would use others.

It was evident during the rigid cross-examination by Atty. W. Scott Peters that the defense has begun the real contest to save the J. W. W. leaders. The witness' lack of memory on several occasions was noted by the jury at the request of Attorney Peters.

Mrs. Caruso, wife of one of the defendants, occupied the seat just outside the prisoners' cage. She conversed with her husband but seldom.

HAYWOOD TO BE IN LYNN

LYNN—It is announced that William D. Haywood, the I. W. W. organizer, will come to this city Wednesday and address to the public a mass meeting to be held on the Common.

ANCIENTS GO TO SARATOGA SPRINGS

Thirty members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery under Capt. Francis H. Appleton and Milton C. Paige, first lieutenant of the drum corps, are traveling over the Boston & Albany railroad today in a private Pullman car en route to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where they will participate in a parade which is to be held at Schuylerville, nearby, in commemoration of the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of the British General Burgoyne in the war of the American revolution.

The constitution of the United States provides with reference to the personnel of the electoral college that no senator or representative nor person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The players will begin to depart for their various homes tonight. The money for their share in the world's series is to be sent in a check by the national commission to Manager Stahl and he is going to pay the individual players.

It was announced by the management this morning that no move to tear down the extra seats would be made until next spring. The new seats along the third base line and the new section between the pavilion and center will not be torn down, but the terrace seats and the temporary boxes will be removed before the next season starts.

STEPHEN R. DOW CASE PUT OVER

Stephen R. Dow, who was arrested on the charge of larceny in connection with the recent failure of Stephen R. Dow & Co., was arraigned this morning before Judge Burke in the first session of the city police court and the case continued until Oct. 31, pending the result of the grand jury investigation of the case.

The bail, which was set at \$50,000, remained the same.

MALDEN TO BUY COPELY PAINTING

Trustees of the Malden public library, at a meeting last evening, voted to purchase John F. Copley's picture of General Pittion, which had been on exhibition at the library for several weeks. The painting will be added to the already large collection at the library.

Leading Events in the Athletic World

BOSTON AMERICANS WIN WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

Dfeat New York Nationals Four Games to Three in Hardest Series Ever Played by Two Major League Pennant Winners—Two Extra Inning Games

ALL THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Loser
1905	Boston (A. L.)	Pittsburgh (N. L.)
1906	New York (N. L.)	Philadelphia (A. L.)
1907	Chicago (A. L.)	Chicago (N. L.)
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	Detroit (A. L.)
1909	Chicago (N. L.)	St. Louis (N. L.)
1910	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	Detroit (A. L.)
1911	Athletics (A. L.)	Chicago (N. L.)
1912	Athletics (A. L.)	New York (N. Y.)

FIGURES FOR EIGHT GAMES

Total paid attendance	222,007
Total receipts	\$196,833.00
National commission's share	49,083.00
Each club's share	147,000.85

HOW PLAYERS FADED IN SERIES

The players' share in first four games	\$147,571.70
The Red Sox receive 60 per cent of players' share	88,543.02
Twenty-two eligible Red Sox players receive, each	4,024.05
The Giants receive 40 per cent of players' share	59,028.08
Twenty-three eligible Giants players receive, each	2,566.46

The Boston Red Sox, champions of the American League, captured the world's baseball championship of 1912 by defeating the New York Giants on the Fenway park diamond Wednesday in the eighth game of the series by 3 runs to 2. This gave them four victories to three for their opponents, the second game of the series having resulted in a tie.

It was the hardest fought series that has ever been played by the champions of the two big leagues. It required eight games to determine the winner and two of these went to extra innings. The first extra winning game was called at the end of the eleventh inning with the score 6 runs each and the other was the final game yesterday which went 10 innings.

That Boston well deserved the championship cannot be questioned. The players one and all kept at their task to the very end and never let up no matter how the score stood. It is true that they were out-hit and out-pitched and did not show up as well on the bases, but their fielding was much better and they did not give up at any stage of the game.

That New York put up a great battle for the title is admitted by all. After having seen Boston take a three to one lead in the series, the Giants came back and by the hardest kind of uphill work backed up by heavy hitting and brilliant fielding brought the standing up to three games each. Many fans picked the Boston team to win the series in less than six games, but these underrated the ability of the Giants. The two teams were very evenly matched and as the Monitor said the day before the series started was practically a toss up as to which team would win.

As far as the pitching was concerned the New York men showed up some what better than Boston's. Wood and Bedient were the stars of the Boston staff and the work of the latter is deserving of great praise. It was his first year in major league baseball and he not only won one game, holding New York to 5 hits and one run, but he started the last game and pitched in masterly fashion until he was taken out in the seventh to allow Henriksen to bat for him.

This latter work was his best, as it came after New York had driven O'Brien and Wood from the box in the two previous games. It was a great test of his courage and he made good. Wood gets the credit of winning three games, having pitched two complete ones and finished up Wednesday's with the score tied when he went in to pitch. He is also credited with losing one.

For New York Marquard and Mathewson both gave fine exhibitions. The former won the only two games he pitched, holding Boston to three runs and 14 hits in the two games, and striking out nine men. While Mathewson lost both his games and tied one, his work was wonderful. He had splendid control, giving but five bases on balls, two of them purposely, and keeping the hits well scattered. The support given him by his team mates was very poor, and his defeats should be laid at their door instead of his.

Myers and Cady were the best of the catchers, with the former having decidedly the better of it. His hitting, catching and throwing was of championship standard. Cady also showed championship form.

Of the fielders Herzog easily led all, both at the bat and in the field. Yerkes and Doyle both played fine baseball, the former having a cleaner record in the field, with the latter leading at the bat. Both made some exceptional plays. Merkle was slightly better than Stahl at the bat, but the Boston leader played a much better game in the field. Fletcher and Wagner both played well.

and even brilliantly at times, Fletcher's work being marred by three disastrous errors in the tie game. Gardner's work at third fell below expectations.

With the exception of Snodgrass the New York outfit showed up in wonderful form. Devore and Murray covered lots of ground and caught a number of balls that looked like sure hits. They also batted well. The Boston outfit did not show up as strongly as was expected. Hooper made one wonderful catch and Speaker contributed a number of brilliant ones and they both batted finely, but Lewis did not come up to championship standard.

The final game of the series Wednesday found the veteran Mathewson opposed to Bedient and well did they perform their task. Both pitched up to the world's series form with Mathewson having slightly the best of it. The New York star held Boston to eight hits for a total of 11, struck out four and gave five bases on balls, two of them being intentional. He pitched the entire 10 innings. Bedient was found for seven hits for a total of nine in seven innings, gave three bases on balls and struck out two. Wood pitched three innings and was found for two hits with a total of three, gave one base on balls and struck out two.

New York scored her first run in the third on a base on balls to Devore, sacrifices by Doyle and Snodgrass and a two-bagger by Murray. She got the second in the tenth on a double by Murray and a single by Merkle.

Boston scored her first run in the ninth on a single by Stahl, which should have been caught, a base on balls to Wagner and a two base hit by Henriksen. She scored her second and third runs on Snodgrass' miff of Engle's fly, a base on balls to Yerkes, a single by Speaker after he should have been retired by Merkle on a foul fly, a base established as a record last year. Hardwick's test in detail:

Strength of engine 31 cu. in.
Length & weight of body 16 times
Pull-up weight of body 16 times
Weight 176 pounds
Height 71½ inches
Back 2000 pounds
Right forearm75 kilograms
Left forearm65 kilograms

The ten highest records made so far this year are as follows:

BOSTON	AB. R. 1B. TB. PO. A. E.
Hooper, r.f. 5 0 0 0 3 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Yerkes, 2b. 4 1 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Devore, 1b. 4 2 2 0 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Wood, 3b. 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Bedient, 1b. 4 1 2 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Henriksen, 1b. 4 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Snodgrass, 1b. 4 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Doyle, 2b. 3 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Merkle, 3b. 3 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Wagner, 3b. 3 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Fletcher, ss. 3 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
McMormick, ss. 3 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Yerkes, ss. 3 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Mathewson, ss. 4 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 35 3 8 11 30 18 5	0 0 0 0 0 0

NEW YORK	AB. R. 1B. TB. PO. A. E.
Hooper, r.f. 3 1 1 0 3 1	0 0 0 0 0 0
Snodgrass, 1b. 5 0 0 0 1 5 1	0 0 0 0 0 0
Murray, 1f. 5 1 2 0 4 3 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Herzog, 3b. 5 0 1 0 1 10 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Engle, 3b. 5 0 2 0 3 2 1	0 0 0 0 0 0
Fletcher, ss. 3 0 1 0 1 1 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
McMormick, ss. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Yerkes, ss. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Mathewson, ss. 4 0 1 0 0 3 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 38 2 9 12 20 15 2	0 0 0 0 0 0

Batted for Bedient in seventh, for Wood in tenth. Batted for Fletcher in ninth. Two out when winning run was scored.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 3
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2

Two base hits, Murray, 2b.; Herzog, 3b.; Snodgrass, 1b.; Engle, 3b.; Yerkes, ss. First base on errors, New York. Boston, 1b.; Mathewson, 1b.; Yerkes, 2b.; Wood, 2b.; Yerkes, 3b.; Yerkes, 1b.; Herzog, 3b.; Snodgrass, 1b.; Engle, 3b.; Yerkes, ss. First base on errors, New York.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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FAMILY LIFE IN PANAMA INTERIOR AS VIEWED BY A NORTHERN VISITOR

Generous Hospitality Is Bestowed Upon a Stranger by the Natives, Who Turn Out En Masse in Welcome

GAME OF COUNTRY

A close view of the Isthmian jungle family, its manners, customs, means of sustenance, dress and hospitality is here given by a visitor to an inland portion of Panama, where he was generously entertained in one of the characteristic homes.

(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA CITY—The little brown father, mother and children in the bamboo and palm-thatched hut of the Panamanian interior have many natural traits of character and many points in common with their American brothers and sisters who live in terraces and apartment houses that face the crowded boulevards of the big cities. The chief difference between them is a matter of geography, which easily leads to the results of opportunities and environment. One point of contrast is the almost burdensome hospitality offered by the Isthmian jungle family and their eager desire to render service to guests. Weighed in the balance, the copper-skinned family of the Panamanian islands shows up well with any other race of the earth.

After numerous crossings of the isthmus on the American trains that run between Colon on the Atlantic and Panama City on the Pacific, a journey of less than three hours, and after seeing many of the natives engaged in barter and trade with the merchants along the route, I decided to get a better acquaintance with them amid the surroundings of their home life.

Accordingly one morning I engaged a gasoline launch on the beach at Panama City and instructed the owner to take me up the coast towards Costa Rica, about 20 miles. The tide was out, exposing the rocky shore of the treacherous harbor, but negroes loitering nearby volunteered to wade out to the boat, carrying me on their shoulders; so, soon after the sun was up, we were on our way and skirting along a palm-fringed shore beyond which rose hills of mountainous proportions, which lifted their peaks above the clouds. Towards noon we arrived at a stream called the Chorera river. Wild bananas, plantains, coconuts palms, rubber trees and bamboo fronds waved their leaves out over the banks, and amid the roots exposed by the constant rush of waters, scores of alligators wallow and splash into the deep water at the approach of the canoe.

Landed at the mouth of the Chorera, I hailed three natives who had been fishing and indicated to them that I would like to be taken up the river. They smiled and quickly made preparations for me to enter the canoe. Thereafter we were obliged to communicate by means of sign language, which was not so difficult after all, because the three little men with the paddles, laughed heartily when we all failed to make our meanings plain and seemed to be enjoying the experience immensely.

Smiling Welcome Given

The tide helped us along and in about an hour we turned a curve in the stream which brought us to a clearing where there were about 20 bamboo huts built in the form of a street. They were thatched with palm leaves and at the side of most of them were waving palms, bananas, oranges and other trees that



Street in Panama village, showing style of houses in interior of Central America

furnished cooling shade and fine food trees. The natives called out a loud cry to the people in the settlement and they came streaming from their huts to the river bank, all except the women, who remained inside and with natural curiosity peeped out of doorways and from behind bamboo stalks which formed the framework of their dwellings. Everyone was smiling a welcome and there was a general commotion among the younger lads, none of whom wore a stitch of clothing, as to who should have the privilege of carrying the meager luggage that I had brought with me.

It was like a "personally conducted" excursion. I left everything in their hands, and they seemed to anticipate my wishes. I was escorted to the most pretentious hut of the settlement and when I reached the door a little man and woman came out and extended their hands for a Yankee handshake, while one of their boys came forward with a green coconut and chipped off the end of it with his machete, passing it to his mother, who in turn offered it to me to drink. Inside the fruit is a clear juice as crystal as water and not white as in the dried coconuts of commerce which reach our shores. This is a cooling drink and refreshing tonic in hot climates and the natives were quick to realize that I felt the heat of the noonday more than one accustomed to it. An invitation to enter the hut followed, and I accepted, because it looked cool and clean within. The other natives grouped themselves about the door and seemed to look with envy upon the family which was dispensing the hospitality. Whether this was the hotel of the settlement, or the home of the "leading citizen" I could never ascertain. It is likely that I was directed there because it was the best furnished home in the community. From first to last the natives seemed to endeavor to make my visit so pleasant that I would come back again some day.

Wife Wore Mother Hubbard

She was a model housekeeper, this little brown woman, who wore a short "Mother Hubbard" that reached to her bare knees. Twenty or 30 bracelets chimed on her left arm and several necklaces hung beneath her chin and over her shoulders. Her black hair was combed out straight, parted in the middle and hung down straight in a cool, comfortable, and natural fashion. Around the dirt floor were scattered rugs woven of palm leaves and upon these we sat down to visit" an operation which consisted of sitting still, while the little housewife showed me everything of interest in her home. There were boa constrictor skins, leopard skins, red puma skins and strings of alligator teeth, all of which had been brought in from the surrounding jungle and were awaiting the next trip of the head of the house to market in the city of Panama, where he would exchange them for potter's meats from Chicago, calico, shirts and other luxuries of life. I stayed with them two days and when I departed, gave them the equivalent of an American dollar, which they declined to accept until I pressed it upon them. To one of the boys I gave the equivalent of five cents and he ran away without thanking me; but when I stepped into the canoe, he came down the hill with another lad, carrying a hamper filled with ripe oranges which were dumped into the boat. As we paddled away, the whole population stood on the river bank and waved farewell.

GENERAL ZELAYA SAYS HE HAS NO DESIRE TO FAVOR THE YANKEES

(Special to the Monitor)

COLON, Panama—Although very few people took the news of former President Zelaya's imminent arrival in this port at all seriously, the general impression was that he was not foreign to the present revolution in Nicaragua. The report widely spread in Central America that he was arranging with General Diaz and General Castro for joint action was commented on as being altogether improbable and the recent denial from Barcelona of an early trip to this port is therefore read with interest here. The former dictator of Nicaragua tells the journalists that General Diaz is above such petty action and as for Castro, he does not even know him personally and has no idea of his whereabouts. Speaking of himself, General Zelaya says emphatically that he has no desire to see the horrors of Nicaragua turned into a Yankee shop by the conservatives. He thinks that the report of his trip to Panama was spread by the Americans, who, he thinks, are afraid that some scheme for the construction of the Nicaragua canal is afloat.

RAILROAD HAS POLITICAL VALUE

(Special to the Monitor)

TULCAN, Ecuador—Since the inauguration of President Plaza Gutierrez it is reported from the capital that the government is considering important railroad extensions, notably that of the Guayaquil and Quito road to this town and the Colombian border. In view of the revolutionary attempts made in this vicinity up to very recently, the railroad is regarded as of great political importance, while from a commercial point of view it would mean the completion of another section of the Pan-American railway to meet the Colombian section projected to connect Pasto and Popayan with the Cali railroad to Buenaventura on the Pacific.

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STATUE OF COLUMBUS IN CANAL ZONE OWNED BY MOSQUERA FAMILY

(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA CITY—Interest is once more directed to the statue of Columbus, at what is now Cristobal, Canal Zone, which Senor Arosemena, Governor of Colon, vainly endeavored to have the American authorities turn over to the republic. It is now claimed that the statue is not and never was the property of the republic, and could not, therefore, have been included in the Canal Zone cession, which was the ground on which the American authorities based their refusal to surrender it.

The statue, according to apparently trustworthy sources, is the property of the Mosquera family, of the Cauna department of Colombia, and was a present to Gen. Tomas Cipriano de Mosquera from no less a person than the Empress Eugenie, on the occasion of the universal exposition of Paris, where the statue was on exhibition. General Mosquera was Colombian minister to France at the time. The statue was shipped to Bogota, via Colon, and stayed at the latter port until its transportation up the Magdalena river and thence by ox cart to the capital could be arranged. But the difficulties were such that it was decided to leave the statue in Colon, and the Mosquera family permitted its erection in a public place. This, with the consent of the Colombian government, was decided should be where it is now to save further delays and expenditure.

Although it is not supposed that this matter will further complicate the relations between Colombia and the United States, there is some curiosity as to whether anything will be done by the Mosquera family, whose present head is Senor Bolivar Mosquera, residing at Popayan, Cauna department, Colombia.

SAVADOR WILL RAISE MORE CORN

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN SALVADOR, C. A.—For the purpose of averting another crisis due to corn shortage, the President of the republic has issued a circular, through the minister of the interior, giving the provincial authorities detailed instructions for planting large quantities of corn throughout the republic, and fixing prizes for the largest corn crops.

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PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

"THE TURNING POINT"

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The drama in France is still the drama of sensations. Situations are arranged and worked up to, in order to get a series of, or perhaps a single thrill in the "great" scene. Tremendous revolutions of feeling are the thing worth aiming at, and so the writer, with often extraordinary ingenuity, gets his characters into embarrassingly complicated situations, and having prepared the ground in a first act that is sometimes a little tedious, lets off his big gun, in the penultimate act, amid resounding acclamations.

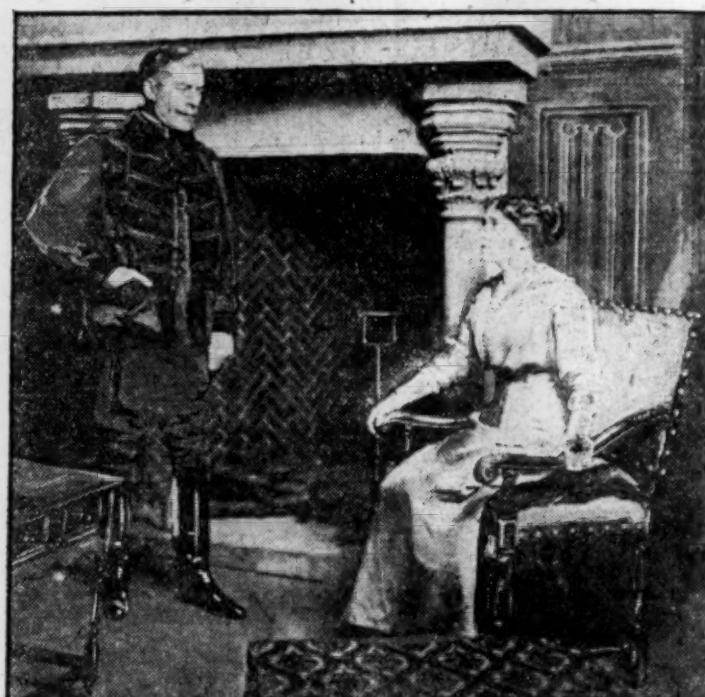
This is the traditional drama, with its traditional characters, and its traditional thrills. You hold yourself together for a considerable time, knowing that at the precise moment the mood of your emotions will probably burst, or they will not, which means that the play had on this particular occasion unfortunately missed fire.

Playgoers visit the theater in much the same spirit as they read headlines. They desire to escape if they can from the drama of actual life, and have their feelings excited by incidents which, if unnatural, are at least extraordinary. The main object, apparently, of these plays is to create in the emotions a tremendous stir, so that the spectator may for at least a few minutes forget everything in the enjoyment of a lively sensation. There may be incidental analysis of character or rather of feeling; but everything in these dramas must give way to producing effects that are characterized as tremendous.

Now M. Henry Kistemaecker's play, "The Turning Point," ("La Flambee"), is of its kind, perhaps, as good as you can get. No one at St. James theater was disappointed when the top note was reached in the second act, and in the third and last act, there was an extra surprise in the shape of a complete change of feeling, sufficient to keep the audience interested up to the very last moment. The adapter, Peter Le Marchant, has wisely kept the scene of the play in France; and if a company of English actors cannot make a thoroughly French play quite convincing, they at least do all that is humanly possible in the circumstances.

"Colonel Felt," we are told, is an exceptionally "strong" man. He is the hope of the French army and has attained a position of importance in the remarkably short space of time. His wife believes that his ambition has taken the place of his love for her. He also thinks he has lost her affection and so tries to get back the same by winning a position for himself and indirectly for her. Indirectly he also attempts, and apparently with some success, to arouse her jealousy, and finally in order to provide her with every luxury, he borrows money of a gentleman who is in reality a spy in the pay of a neighboring power. This individual offers to release the colonel of his debts in return for the plans of a certain fortification. Colonel Felt, be-

SCENE IN "THE TURNING POINT"



(Copyright by Daily Mirror Studios, London)

Sir George Alexander and Miss Ethel Irving in English version of M. Kistemaecker's emotional drama, "La Flambee"

side himself with patriotic indignation, then strangles this man for whom, he tells us, no one can feel anything but loathing. This scene of violence is left to the imagination of the audience.

The big act is where the strong man comes to his wife's room feeling the need of her protection. Madame Felt has determined to leave her husband and ultimately marry a lawyer of distinction. She believes at first her husband is playing the role of humility; gradually she realizes his ambitious projects were for her; then when she learns of the shameful proposal that has been made him by the spy, she flings herself in his arms in a rush of hysterics, crying, "You did right."

In the last act the lawyer, the enemy of Colonel Felt, has to be convinced of Madame Felt's sudden change of feeling for her husband. He too learns the story of the spy and is profoundly moved. The words "my country," used by the colonel, touch him to the heart. The two men clasp hands. The conclusion leaves everybody satisfied.

Sir George Alexander and Miss Ethel Irving have theatrically effective parts as Colonel and Mrs. Felt. It is true Sir George, in spite of his mustache, has not exactly the air of a strong soldier, but he plays the part for all it is worth and when the strong man becomes quite human he is really effective. Miss Irving has a greater capacity than most English actresses for letting herself go in

emotional scenes. She certainly makes the most of her great opportunity, and in the last act, when Madame Felt is supposed to be in a state of nervous terror she is also as good as she can be. The actress has unfortunately, however, a rather gentle way of speaking the English language which is somewhat apparent in the quiet scenes.

It should be said that there is a little comedy in this drama of strong feeling. A certain nobleman, with commercial interests, professes to blunder on purpose, and a lady of apparent leisure, claims that she blunders by accident; when these two finally agree to blunder together, comedy and sentiment are both satisfied.

HERE AND THERE

Margaret Anglin has shelled Edward Sheldon's "Egypt," and has revived "Green Stockings" in Chicago.

Gilbert Murray has completed a translation of "Oedipus Coloneus," which Martin Harvey will produce with Max Reinhardt's aid.

Gossip has it that Bernard Shaw has completed two new plays. In one he returns to the mood that possessed him when he wrote "Caesar and Cleopatra," and to have dealt in a contrary way with the Christian martyr, a type which he is quoted as saying he will properly present to the world for the first time. The other play is called "Pygmalion," and is concerned with a professor of phonetics who

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GOOD MODEL, WITH VARIATIONS

Simple frock that can be elaborated

TRIMMING of plaid on plain color always makes a good effect and is fashionable this season. This frock is smart yet so simple to make that even the busy college girl need not hesitate to undertake it.

The skirt is just a two-piece one with a straight flounce at the lower edge that is laid in an inverted plait at each side. These plaits are a new feature and mean comfort as well as smartness.

The blouse with a deep peplum is very generally becoming and it can be finished just as illustrated, or with a yoke of net or other suitable material.

The dress is plain, useful one, good for school or for general home wear; but in the back view, there is an elaboration that is admirable for dinner or college functions. The straight flounce at the lower edge is made of heavy lace and the dress itself is made of crepe de chine, the trimming is lace banding and tucked silk.

For the moment, it hardly seems possible that two such different frocks can be made from the same model, but the fact remains, and still further variations can be made. Striped materials are much in vogue this season and the dress would be pretty made from one of these with the flounce cut on the cross and the trimming bands on the bias. If a simpler dress is wanted, the upper band on the skirt can be omitted.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 5½ yards of material 27, 5 yards 36, 4½ yards 44 inches wide with 2 yards 27 for the trimming as shown in the front view; 4½ yards 27, 4 yards 36, 2½ yards of lace 12 inches wide, 9 yards of insertion, 3½ yards of tucked banding 4½ inches wide and ½ yard 18 inches wide, to make as shown in the back view.

The pattern of the dress 7423 is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years and is adapted to small women. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

LONG SLEEVES ARE IN FASHION

Pretty cuffs and frills ornament them

THE long sleeve has been asserting its claim to consideration for several seasons past and the ultra fashionable began to regard it seriously last year; but the crowd kept gaily on, showing its elbows even in morning frocks. Last season it was almost impossible to buy a long sleeved, dressy blouse unless one went to an exclusive shop and invested in an expensive imported model. This fall long sleeved blouses are everywhere and long sleeved frocks are no longer the exception.

Indeed, in looking through the French model frocks one comes to the conclusion that, except in the sphere of the evening frock and the very dressy afternoon frock, it is the short sleeve that is the exception, and even the dressy afternoon model is as likely as not to show long sleeves.

Women will not take kindly to the innovation. Long sleeves are not so comfortable as short ones and they soil and wear out much more quickly. The active woman will find the frills and cuffs a nuisance; and the probability is that she will still have most of her sleeves made moderately short.

Faquin has experimented with various departures from the long, tight sleeve, sometimes successfully, sometimes with more originality than beauty in the results. She introduces much fulness above the elbow, combined with the tight lower arm or cuff, and in some cases the result is a distinctly ugly bagginess. Other models show a long, tight cuff, joining an upper section that is a trifle easier and has a little horizontal drapery to break the plain length.

The dropped armhole ending at a point a third of the way to the elbow with a long sleeve, set into the armhole of the lining and quite free from the dropped portion, has many advocates. It gives the effect of the remodeled kimono sleeve, with a freedom of arm movement that no kimono model ever provided; and the long clinging shoulder line is becoming to most women that the kimono shoulder idea persists in spite of all efforts to out it from favor.

SELECTING THE WEDDING VEIL

Style should be suited to wearer's type

THE selection of the right wedding veil and its proper arrangement are important matters. A plain girl frequently makes a beautiful bride merely because the soft, filmy tulle is draped on her head in a becoming manner, says a New York Sun writer.

Brides should not forget that there are numerous ways of arranging veils and that a style which suits one type may be unbecoming to another. The wise girl will not be influenced by anyfad or fashion in selecting her veil.

The length of the veil varies. Some brides wear real lace headdresses which reach only to the waist line, though they may represent a fortune. The tulle veil should as a rule extend clear to the end of the train. If a bride does not care to have a lace bordered veil she should at least have it finished all around with a tiny lace braid, as that prevents it from tearing.

For the girl with fluffy hair the veils of tulle or of allover lace can be arranged in pretty cap effects, while for brides of a more severe type the halo or coronet arrangement is the style apt to be becoming. To fix the latter satisfactorily cover a half bandeau with white satin.



TINY CHESTS

The familiar miniature chests of drawers intended to accommodate the smaller accessories of the toilet now come in wooden cases painted with white enamel, says the Pittsburgh Post. Their advantage is obvious, for the fronts only of the cardboard drawers need be covered, and when these are soiled the amateur may renew them at small expense.

FIRELESS COOKERS IMPROVED

Advantages being more widely appreciated

THERE are improvements in several of the types of fireless cookers in which the cooking can be started by any heat, from gas to alcohol. One of these new types is actually called a "fireless cook stove." The food is put into the compartments in a raw state, and the cooking is done from start to finish by the hot soapstone radiators. The porcelain lining of this cook stove, as easy to clean as a bathtub, is an excellent and distinctive feature. No odors can penetrate the porcelain lining and saturate the packing, as in the case of the homemade hay box. The makers, moreover, assert that the insulation is fireproof.

The use of the fireless cooker for keeping cold things cold, as well as for cooking and retaining heat, is an adaptation of the well known principle of the thermos bottle. It is surprising, says the Pictorial Review, that people who have long made use of the thermos bottle idea for picnics, motor parties and boating expeditions, should not have extended their knowledge to the fireless cooker, with which so much more can be done on account of its greater scope.

The distinguishing improvement in still another fireless cooker is its radiator, which is made of a special metal composition warranted to be practically indestructible, and designed to retain the largest amount of heat the longest possible time. This radiator is further improved by having an adjustable hook for its suspension at different heights in the compartment. It can be thus brought closer to the food requiring rapid cook-

ing or browning, and farther from such articles as may need slower treatment. An economical way for heating this composition radiator in winter time is to put it in the furnace.

Mineral wool and a distinctive air space in the cooking compartments furnish the insulation in this cooker. A recipe book guides the inexperienced housewife as to exactly how long each particular food should remain in the cooker.

The city mother, satisfied with the convenience of her gas range, very often leaves the possibilities of fireless cookery unexplored. If she is one of the mothers who must stop work entirely to go to market or to take the baby out for a certain number of hours a day, it would be an inestimable boon to her to be able to put the lunch or dinner into a box before starting out, and to remove it entirely cooked upon her return.

There are many practical, cooperating households where the fireless cooker would be a boon. Teachers and stenographers who are managing a sort of home life in a little bachelor flat, and women who do light housekeeping because they go to business, would find that it would relieve them of a heavy burden.

Put concisely, these are the principles and results in fireless cookery; radiation and conduction are overcome; a steady application of heat is obtained; foods retain all their juices; moist and dry heat are both available. The economies effected are fuel, food, time and labor.

IN an interview on "The Woman of the Future," printed in Good Housekeeping, Thomas A. Edison tells of his investigations in music with the aid of phonographic records. He says: "I was enabled to reproduce singers' notes exactly as they had been sung. The influence of this advance will be startlingly to improve the singing of the world, because it will make possible the discovery of imperfections which in the past have been glossed by emotions. These faults, thus revealed, will undoubtedly be found subject to correction, and thus singing will improve. All this will enormously simplify the labors of mothers and of teachers who strive to impart musical training to the young."

"It will be with music as it has been with electricity. When we first began in electricity we had no measurements; we had to guess at everything. It was only when we reduced currents down to units of measurements such as volts and amperes that measurement was possible, and until measurement was possible, no true knowledge of electricity was possible. Music has likewise floundered about, misunderstood, unsystematized. It has been a complicated matter in which the personal equation has played the largest part and in which accuracy—which means truth—has played a very small part."

"The new phonograph will save the woman the new phonograph will save the woman of the future one more of those tasks which have absorbed her in the

past, and will perform it for her better than she could perform it for herself. It will open to her and her children, at small cost, a vast mass of music which has hitherto been denied them at any price, whatever of money or of effort, and will leave no real excuse for such expenditure of mothers' time as has been given to producing for, and teaching to, the children of the past crude music on pianos or what not."

"With the home picture machine, now well developed, taking moving pictures into the family circle, it will be possible to furnish, quickly and concretely, such knowledge of the wonders of the nature which surrounds us as was impossible for our forefathers to obtain through any means of study. The revelations are illuminating. We could start at eight each morning and watch films till eight each night for a period of a thousand years, and see new things each moment, without more than slightly touching on the surface of the facts which are available. The moving picture is developing the circumstance that we live in an environment of which we know practically nothing, and of which we even surmise little."

"All of these things will do more for the development of men, and they are but a few of many influences which now are working toward that end. They occur to me because they are involved in those things which most engage my thought."

LAUNDRY WORK DONE AT HOME

Do not be afraid of too many rinsing waters

ORDER and method are specially necessary when laundry work is done at home, and those who undertake this duty must make a point of clearing up every other work before they commence, and of doing nothing else until it is finished.

If the major portion of the family linen is washed at home, it is true economy in the long run to purchase a good washing machine. There are plenty on the market, and the woman who is wise will also insist that a wringer be attached, says a contributor to the San Diego Union. You must also make a point to see to it that you have suitable tubs, baskets, lines, pegs, horses, ironing boards and irons all at hand and kept in good condition. Likewise have your soaps, powders, blue, starch, etc., each in separate receptacles.

Fortunately indeed, the woman who is able to use only rain water for her laundry work; but since many town dwellers have to do without this, some means of softening the water becomes necessary. For this purpose there are endless soap extracts and powders whose respective virtues must be ascertained by experience. Pearl ash and potash as softeners must be avoided, as they are apt to injure the texture of fine articles.

Always have a plentiful supply of hot water; if it be only lukewarm it will take double the time to do the work. Before putting in the clothes make a good lather by adding pieces of soap jelly. This is easily composed by finely shredding a cake or two of soap and pouring a kettleful of boiling water over it till it is all dissolved, when it must be allowed to get cold.

If it is only needed for white clothes, pour two quarts of boiling water over half a pound of soda in an enamel basin; pour two quarts of boiling water in a saucerman with half a pound of shredded soap, and, when boiling, add to the soda water, and let it get cold.

The main idea in choosing the wedding veil should be to have it give an soft and filmy an effect as possible. One firm of costumers famous for their wedding veils use the Alencon veil, which is put on flat with small sprays of orange blossoms, and then a very long covering is thrown over the whole to give an extra softness to the bridal gown. This second veil is removed before the wedding re-

ception. This jelly must, of course, be prepared

and use it as a foundation for the folds of tulle, which can easily be fastened on with tiny pearl headed pins.

If the bride aims not to look too tall her veil should be plaited back rather flatly from the face and orange blossoms or small white satin flowers may be made into round clusters and placed low, Japanese fashion, just back of the ears.

The custom of wearing the face veil is clung to by some brides, though fashion does not demand it. This short front veil of tulle should be arranged on a cord of narrow firm ribbon and pinned on quite loosely with rather large headed pearl pins, making it a simple task for the maid of honor to remove it without delay or confusion.

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WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

PROHIBITION—Eugene W. Chafin is on tour of New Jersey cities.
SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs is at York, Pa.
REPUBLICAN—President Taft is at Beverly.
DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson is touring Delaware.

BOSTON REGISTRATION FIGURES SHOW SMALL GAIN OVER LAST YEAR

Registration in Boston for the national and state election, Nov. 5, closed Wednesday night with a total of 112,764 enrolled voters. This is an increase of 4,578 over the total figures for the state election in 1911. The increase is regarded by the election commissioners as small for a presidential year.

Of the increase, 2,890 reside in Hyde Park, thus making the gain in the other wards 1,682. The Hyde Park vote is more than 300 below the registration in the town in 1911.

Fourteen wards show a falling off from last year's registration.

The total registration in the 26 wards for last year and this year follows:

	1911	1912
Ward 1	5,929	5,117
Ward 2	4,086	3,635
Ward 3	2,840	2,763
Ward 4	2,192	2,175
Ward 5	2,300	2,248
Ward 6	1,647	1,545
Ward 7	3,468	3,223
Ward 8	3,206	3,014
Ward 9	3,250	3,044
Ward 10	2,697	2,546
Ward 11	3,837	3,789
Ward 12	2,778	2,748
Ward 13	3,285	3,238
Ward 14	3,285	3,238
Ward 15	4,722	4,683
Ward 16	4,355	4,275
Ward 17	4,283	4,203
Ward 18	5,427	5,126
Ward 19	11,703	12,283
Ward 20	6,078	6,229
Ward 21	6,729	6,511
Ward 22	5,375	5,311
Ward 23	7,601	8,120
Ward 24	4,991	5,408
Ward 25	2,896	2,896
Total	108,386	112,764

BEVERLY, Mass.—Registration for the national election closed Wednesday night, with a total list of 4166 voters, a gain of 162 over the total for the city last year, when the registration was 4004.

MALDEN, Mass.—This city has 711 registered voters. The close of registration Wednesday night shows an increase of 650 over last year, and the largest in the city's history.

Chelsea registrars of voters have added 136 names to the voting list. The total registered vote in 5480, the largest number of names on the voting list since the big one. Last year's total was 5100.

SALEM, Mass.—Registration closed Wednesday night with 7800 voters enrolled, or 243 less than the enrollment a year ago.

NEWBURY, Mass.—Registration closed here Wednesday night with a total of 2,27, an increase of 94 over last year.

The largest number of voters ever recorded in the history of the city of Somerville, 13,834, have registered for the national and state elections. There is a gain of 600 over last year.

GOV. WILSON ON DELAWARE TOUR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson began today two days' campaign trip through Delaware, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. He had tried to have these engagements canceled, he said Wednesday night, because he did not wish to be the only presidential candidate on the stump.

The local committees were unable to break previous arrangements, but the Governor said that he will do no speaking after Saturday night, when he makes two addresses at New York and Brooklyn.

PROGRESSIVES WIN VICTORY

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The progressive court Wednesday unanimously upheld the right of the progressive party to have its state and presidential elector tickets placed upon the official ballot. The court overruled the action of the Democratic state committee in ousting Frank H. Farris as a presidential elector at large.

MR. BEVERIDGE FILLS DATE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Albert J. Beveridge, former United States senator from Indiana, spoke here Wednesday night, filling the engagement made by Colonel Roosevelt.

MR. DEBS IN YORK, PA.

YORK, Pa.—Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President on the Socialist party ticket, is scheduled to speak here today before leaving for Washington and Baltimore.

MERIT SYSTEM ENDORSED

NEW YORK—Job E. Hedges and Oscar Straus, Republican and Progressive candidates for Governor, state that they favor the merit system in answer to inquiries by the Civil Service Reform Association.

NEW RAILROAD FOR CANADA

EDMONTON, Alta.—Western Dominion Railway Company has been incorporated in Canada with a stated capitalization of \$5,000,000, under a charter granted by the Dominion government to construct a transportation system to serve the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The company is empowered to issue bonds to the extent of \$50,000 a mile.

PRESIDENT TAFT HAS RETURNED TO BEVERLY TO STAY TILL NOV. 4

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft arrived here today shortly before noon after a three hour auto trip from Worcester, where he stayed last night as the guest of Waldo Lincoln following his address before the members of the American Antiquarian Society at their centennial celebration.

When he reached the summer capital he plunged into the mass of letters that had accumulated in his absence. This afternoon he had but few engagements. Tomorrow a great number of callers are scheduled to meet the President. Foremost among them will be a delegation of Hebrews from all parts of Massachusetts who will thank the chief executive for his protection of their interests in the recent treaties with foreign countries.

Mr. Taft will remain here until Nov. 4, the day before election, when he will start for Cincinnati.

Mrs. Taft arrived at Parramatta Wednesday afternoon, after spending a few days in New York, where she saw the naval pageant from the presidential yacht Mayflower. Miss Helen Taft, who also saw the naval parade, arrived Wednesday night, coming on from New York after stopping over for a day with her friend, Miss Edith Morgan.

Major John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, and the chief executives of a dozen other cities will be guests of the President at luncheon Monday.

MR. BIRD SPEAKS IN SPRINGFIELD

Speaking at Springfield and Chicopee Wednesday night, Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, declared for a stricter "corrupt practices" act.

MR. TAFT GUEST OF ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Statesmen of high rank, diplomats from foreign countries and scholars of international reputation, joined in celebrating the centennial anniversary of the American Antiquarian Society here Wednesday.

The statesmen included President Taft, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and former Gov. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker of Pennsylvania. Among the diplomats were Ambassador James Bryce from Great Britain and Senor Federico Alonso Pez, minister from Peru.

Delegates of historical societies in many parts of the globe were present and men of learning came from all the leading educational institutions in the country. It was a day for historical scholars of the first rank.

The centennial celebration of this famous society, founded to preserve and study materials for American history and antiquities, began in the forenoon in the brick and marble home of the organization.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Waldo Lincoln of Worcester, president; Samuel Abbott Green of Boston and Andrew McFarland Davis of Cambridge, vice-presidents; Franklin B. Dexter of New Haven, secretary for foreign correspondence; Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, secretary for domestic correspondence; George P. Winslow of Providence, recording secretary; Augustus C. Bullock of Worcester, treasurer; Clarence S. Brigham of Worcester, librarian; William B. Weedon of Providence, James P. Baxter of Portland, Me.; Nathaniel Paine, Samuel S. Green, Charles A. Chase, Edward L. Davis, Granville S. Hall, Edmund A. Engle, Judge Samuel Utley and Judge Arthur P. Rugg, all of Worcester, councilors.

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MR. STIMSON ENTERS CAMPAIGN

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, made his first speech of the presidential campaign here Wednesday night, advocating the reelection of President Taft and the continuance of the Republican party in power.

SAITO AND URU ARE ADMIRALS

NEW YORK—Vice-Admiral Baron

Minoru Saito and Sotokichi Uryu have been promoted to full admirals, says a

New York Sun despatch from Tokio.

BOSTON MAN WHO URGES THE USES OF ELECTRICITY AS AN AID TO FARMING



CHARLES H. MILES

USES OF ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE ARE OUTLINED BY EXPERTS

Electricity in farming was the theme of an address given by Charles H. Miles of Boston today before 500 members of the National Electric Light Association in Paul Revere hall, where the final session of the New England section convention is being held.

The gathering has been in progress for the last two days in connection with the Boston electric show. Another address given was that on "Illuminating Engineering for the Central Station Salesman," by R. Beman of Cleveland, O. J. M. Tomb of Boston is to speak on "Cooperation Between the Central Station and Motor Manufacturer" in the afternoon. Meanwhile, the ladies attending the meetings will go for an automobile trip to Lexington and Concord.

Mr. Miles declared that the use of electricity on the farm is no longer afad of the rich, but is fast becoming an everyday necessity for the man who gains his living by tilling the soil. He maintained that as a nation we have been prodigal with our resources and we are now beginning to feel the pinch that much follow such a course of action. To help work out this problem, he said, the electrical engineer has set himself and the improvement of agricultural methods is worthy of his best efforts.

The farmers, especially in New England, are most conservative class, he contended, and they have to be shown. So a campaign of education is necessary, he declared, before any great results can be obtained. This is being undertaken at present. By means of appliances the many uses to which electrical power can be put, one of the principal of which is irrigation, are illustrated.

Following the addresses officers will be elected. A dinner will be held this evening at which President Tait and Secretary Martin of the association and L. J. Chase of Concord, N. H., will be the speakers.

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break previous arrangements, but the Governor said that he will do no speaking after Saturday night, when he makes two addresses at New York and Brooklyn.

PROGRESSIVES WIN VICTORY

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The progressive court Wednesday unanimously upheld the right of the progressive party to have its state and presidential elector tickets placed upon the official ballot. The court overruled the action of the Democratic state committee in ousting Frank H. Farris as a presidential elector at large.

MR. BEVERIDGE FILLS DATE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Albert J. Beveridge, former United States senator from Indiana, spoke here Wednesday night, filling the engagement made by Colonel Roosevelt.

MR. DEBS IN YORK, PA.

YORK, Pa.—Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President on the Socialist party ticket, is scheduled to speak here today before leaving for Washington and Baltimore.

MERIT SYSTEM ENDORSED

NEW YORK—Job E. Hedges and Oscar Straus, Republican and Progressive candidates for Governor, state that they favor the merit system in answer to inquiries by the Civil Service Reform Association.

NEW RAILROAD FOR CANADA

EDMONTON, Alta.—Western Dominion Railway Company has been incorporated in Canada with a stated capitalization of \$5,000,000, under a charter granted by the Dominion government to construct a transportation system to serve the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The company is empowered to issue bonds to the extent of \$50,000 a mile.

MR. STIMSON ENTERS CAMPAIGN

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Henry L. Stimson,

secretary of war, made his first speech of the presidential campaign here Wednesday night, advocating the reelection of President Taft and the continuance of the Republican party in power.

SAITO AND URU ARE ADMIRALS

NEW YORK—Vice-Admiral Baron

Minoru Saito and Sotokichi Uryu have been promoted to full admirals, says a

New York Sun despatch from Tokio.

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BLISS BANK DEPOSITS EQUAL TO REPORTED E. H. HARRIMAN FUND

(Continued from page one)

contribution and did not recall his name being mentioned during the campaign.

"The matter was first brought to my attention by letters and telegrams from President Roosevelt about Oct. 26 and 27, followed by two telegrams one dated Oct. 29. I left for Chicago that day and the telegram was forwarded. Another was delivered when I returned to New York.

NO OIL CONTRIBUTION

"The first letter was shown to Mr. Bliss as the President requested. Upon reading it, Mr. Bliss stated: 'We have received no contribution from the Standard Oil Company' and in the mean time I repeated Bliss' response to the President

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

Leave your free want ads. with the following newscasters:

BOSTON
Stefano Badessa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 673 Shawmut ave.
F. K. Clegg, 475 Columbus ave.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Eliot st.
A. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.
P. E. Richardson, 380 Pleasant st.
Minard & Thompson, 717 Harrison ave.
EAST BOSTON
H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard Macdonell, 276 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annes, 104 Eliot st.
SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Frisbee, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 102 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 305 West Broadway.
ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
ASSEMBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.
ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.
ATTLBORO
L. H. Cooper.
AYER
Sherwin & Co.
BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 330 Washington st.
BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.
BROCKTON
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.
CAMBRIDGE
Ameo Ross, 106 Broadway.
F. L. Brunkin, 355 Massachusetts ave.
CANTON
George B. Lovett.
CHELSEA
Jas. Blundford, 128 Winnisimmet st.
Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.
DANVERS
Dawners News Co.
EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shaughnessy, 28 Cambridge st.
NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.
CHARLESTON
S. A. Wilson, Main st.
DORCHESTER
R. H. Hunt, 1495 Dorchester st.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 202 Bowdoin st.
EVERETT
M. B. French, 106 Broadway.
J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.
FALL RIVER
FALKNER
Lewis O. West, Broad st.
FRANKLIN
J. W. Batchelder.
FREEST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde Pk. ave.
GLOUCESTER
Frank M. Shurhoff, 114 Main st.
HAVERHILL
William E. Hart, 10 Washington sq.
HEDD
Charles G. Fairbanks, 23 Main st.
JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.
P. F. Dresser, 73 Center st.
JEROME
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.
LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer.
LOWELL
G. C. Prince, 320 South Merrimac st.
NEW YORK
F. W. Newell, Lewis, Co. Breed st.
MALDEN
L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.
H. W. Sherburne, 10 & M. R. R.)
MANCHESTER, MASS.
L. W. Floyd.
MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.
Frank H. Peck, 134 Riverside ave.
MERIDIAN
Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.
WEST MEDFORD
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.
MELROSE
George L. Lawrence.
NEEDHAM
V. A. Rowe.
NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 17 Exchange st.
NEWBURYPORT
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.
ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson.
ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 23 Poplar st.
PLYMOUTH
Charles A. Smith.
QUINCY
L. A. Chapin.
READING
M. F. Charles.
ROXBURY
R. Allison & Co., 358 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.
W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.
W. E. Robbins, Eaglestone square.
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.
SOMERVILLE
Al Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.
H. W. Smith, 365 Somerville ave.
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Eber.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Roberts Shops, 200 Main, 156
C. L. Wilt, 76 Harrison ave.
The Knickerbocker, 160 State st.
W. F. Conklin & Co., 457 State st.
Highland Paint & W. F. Co., 814
State st., Newton.
Miner & Co., 310 Main st.
Nash & Co., 371 Main st.
STONEHAM
A. W. Rice.
THE NEWTONS
G. Briggs, 273 Wash. st., Newton.
W. F. Woodman, 1241 Center st., Newton.
C. H. Stace, P. O. Bldg., 20, Newton.
A. V. Harrington, 200 Bldg., 20, Newton.
T. A. Geller, 821 Washington st., Newton.
Charles H. Stace, West Newton.
C. H. Bakeman, Newton Upper Falls.
WALTHAM
E. S. Ball, 600 Main st.
W. 22 Moody st.
WAVERLEY
W. J. Kewer, 15 Church st.
WEST BOSTON
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.
C. H. Smith.
WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co., 204 State st.
WOBURN
Moore & Parker.
WORCESTER
F. A. Easton Company.
CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT
New Haven, 248 Middle st.
NEW HAVEN
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.
MAINE
BANGOR—O. C. Bean.
BATH—L. C. & Co.
LAWLTON
N. D. Estes, 50 Lisbon st.
J. W. Peterson, 17 Middle st.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
G. COORD
W. C. Gibbons, 106 North Main st.
Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 Main st.
MANCHESTER
L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.
NASHUA—E. W. B. CO.
PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.
TILTON, N.H.—Ray H. Perkins & Co.
RHODE ISLAND
WESTERLY—Nash.
VERMONT
NEWPORT
Bigelow's Pharmacy.
ST. JOHNSBURY
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH wanted; horse-shoer and jobber; must be able to go to work. **L. FULLER**, Bunker Hill, Boston, 21.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; address, stating age, experience, references and salary required. **GOLDING MFG. CO.**, Franklin, Mass.

BOY'S (18) for messenger service. Apply with certificate. **POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.**, 100 State st., rear, Boston. 17.

CARPENTER and general utility man for hotel work; must be able to do some painting and repair upholstered furniture. **W. H. PAGE**, Hotel Langham, 109 Washington st., Boston. 19.

CHANNELER on continuous power machine, boys' and youths' fine shoes; steady work; pay while learning. **MISS F. J. THAYER**, 107 Thayer-OSBORN SHOE CO., Fairston, 21.

HOSIERY MILL OPERATIVES wanted; piece work; wages from \$6 to \$15 per week; no strike. **IPSWICH MILLS**, Belmont, N. H. 18.

COPYING MUSIC—An intelligent person wanted to copy music legibly, correctly and carefully for the press; apply between 2 and 3 in the afternoon. **E. W. NEWTON**, 300 Washington st., Boston. 23.

DRAFTSMAN wanted—Prefer one familiar with marine motor work; give references, age and wages expected. **CAMDEN ANCHOR ROCKLAND MACHINE CO.**, Cambridge. 19.

FURNITURE FINISHERS—Positions open for four men immediately. Apply to Supt.'s office. **HENRY SIEGEL CO.**, Washington st., Boston. 17.

GASFITTER wanted, experienced; one who can make and fix fixtures; must be capable of ironing, plain cooking. **W. B. STEVENSON**, 22 Glendale ave., Allston. 16.

GENERAL MAN wanted to make himself useful around the house from 9 to 6; light work; good wages; references required. **C. W. KIMBALL**, 24 Hancock st., Boston. 23.

GENERAL FURNISHING PACKERS—Men thoroughly experienced in packing crockery, chin and house furnishings. Apply to Supt.'s office. **HENRY SIEGEL CO.**, Washington st., Boston. 17.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; strong, neat and reliable woman; take care of large or small family; must be good cook. **MISS K. WATERS**, 54 Kendall st., Boston, 23.

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Classified Advertisements

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER—correspondent or private secretary (28, single, residence Boston); knowledge of English, French and German; all references and education: \$25; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER—(4, single, residence Medford); good experience and references; \$12 weekly; good references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER—Varied experience, desire position; good references. MARY C. FRIEL, 97 Ellerton st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced young woman, high school graduate desires position; good references. G. B. HATCH, 95 Sherman st., Clinton, Mass.

STUDENT wants work, part-time; see entry, care of children, or anything; can give most of day. MISS CLARA A. T. COOPER, 100 Huntington av., Boston; tel. 22683.

STENOGRAPHER (18, single, residence Everett); best references; education and experience; awaits an offer; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2900.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR general office work and typewriting (24, single, residence South Boston); this references and good references; \$12 weekly. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2900.

TWO SISTERS from Maine desire position as second hand dressmakers together or separately. MABEL GODFREY, 21 Hancock st., Boston.

VISITING GOVERNOR (H. H. May)—English; recommended; excellent references; good references; working and teaching 2 children. E. W. SHOEMAN, 30 Huntington av., Boston.

WANTED—100 ft. of experience, position in art, dry goods, or general office; no cashier; no night work; references; Roxbury or South End preferred. A. A. NEIL, 102 W. Brookline st., Boston.

WANTED—For 14-year-old girl, position as maid and attendant; \$10 weekly; references; good references. R. L. DUDLEY, 1007 Roxbury Mass., tel. Roxbury 8184.

WANTED—Position for office work or as assistant bookkeeper. C. E. CHARLES BENNETT, 104 Myrtlewood, Melrose, Mass.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in lodgings-house of first-class boarding house. MARGARET RAYMOND, 208 Washington st., Lynn, Mass.

WASHING wanted to take home; send card; good references. MARIETTA JOHNSON, 120 Cedar st., Roxbury Mass.

WOMAN wishes laundry work to take home; good reference. ADA ANDERSON, 18 Willow pk., Roxbury, Mass.

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WOMAN, reliable (Protestant, middle-aged), wants position to care for elderly woman; good references. R. L. HARRIS, 218 St. Paul st., West Roxbury, Mass.

WOMAN (colored) wants morning or day's work. M. GARRICK, 31 Claremont st., Malden, Mass.

WOMAN (colored) wants morning or day's work. JENNIE HARRIS, 155 Lenox st., suite 1, Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Capable American Protestant wants position in small family; good references. Mrs. H. M. WING, 81 Cross st., Malden, Mass.

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YOUNG DANISH WOMAN would like to rent apartment or work by day. MARY KAREN OLSEN, 71 Raymond av., West Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG LADY desires position with mercantile firm; good references. R. L. HARRIS, 218 St. Paul st., West Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN AND WIFE want positions as caretakers for winter on farm or country estate. F. B. FRENCH, Waldoboro, Me. 102 D. 4.

YOUNG ELLIOTT COLORED GIRL, desires position as companion to lady, or any position of trust. GEORGE JOHNSON, 4 Willow pk., Suite 6, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN—American Protestant, wishes position as housekeeper, in city or country; good references. R. L. HARRIS, 218 St. Paul st., West Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN (25) would attend to household and room and board; with opportunity to study; good references. HELEN MOSS, 36 Avalon rd., West Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN (American) with 4 years' business experience, wants position as companion to elderly person. LAURENCE HOPE, 106 Durant st., Lowell, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wants day's work, cleaning, laundry, etc. MRS. ANNA OWENS, 11 Digington pl., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement wants position as housekeeper for one person, letter writer or companion. A. NEILL, 192 W. Brookline st., Boston.

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COMMERCE VISITORS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA ON LAST LEG OF TOUR

PHILADELPHIA—Three hundred delegates to the recent international congress of chambers of congress in Boston left here at 9 o'clock this morning for New York on the last leg of their three weeks tour of the principal cities of the East.

New York will entertain the guests with an automobile tour and theater party today and a trip up the Hudson river and a state dinner on Friday. Frank D. Lalanne, president of the National Board of Trade, closed the events here with a dinner at the Philadelphia Country Club.

Independence square, Independence hall and the first capitol buildings of the United States were inspected by the delegates Wednesday. The boat Columbia then was boarded for a sail down to the League island lavy yard. A buffet lunch was served on the boat. On the return trip a landing was made at the William Cramp & Sons shipbuilding yards. A large passenger and freight steamship for coastwise service to the south and the Pacific coast when the canal is opened and four torpedo boat destroyers were on the ways.

Later automobiles took the party for an inspection of local industries including a hat factory and the plant of the Baldwin locomotive works.

A reception at the Country Club was given by Mrs. Henry S. Grove, Jasper V. Brinton, Alfred R. Leeks, Walter Thompson, Charles G. Cohen and Arthur Maudia and Miss Elise Balch. Concluding the dinner Mr. Lalanne introduced Mayor Blankenburg. The mayor spoke first in French, then in German, and finally in English. M. Canon-Legrand responded. Don Carlos Prast of Spain, Paul Hagemans of Belgium, Angelo Salmoiragh of Italy, F. Faithful Beggs of England and William T. Tilden, president of the Union League, spoke. During the sail on the steamer Columbia the German delegates were given an opportunity of cheering their countrymen when one of the German warships which had come into the upper harbor during the morning was passed.

RUSSIAN WIRELESS IN ARCTIC CIRCLE IS TO FURTHER TRADE

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—Wireless telegraphy is steadily spreading in every direction. According to the Marconigraph, the Nimrod, so well known for her voyages to the Antarctic regions with Sir Ernest Shackleton, is to go to the Arctic circle, carrying a party of engineers and the necessary apparatus for establishing wireless telegraph stations on the shores of the Kara sea.

It appears that wireless stations are to be erected on the coast of northwestern Siberia; one on the island of Vagats, another at Ugorski-Shar and a third at Cape Maare-Saale. It appears that the two stations at Vagats and Cape Maare-Saale will be fitted with small power instruments intended merely for communication with the 12-kw. station at Ugorski-Shar, which station is again to communicate directly with the 16-kw. station now in course of erection at Archangel.

The main reason why the Russian government is anxious to establish stations in such far off places is to provide the necessary means of communication to further the existing trade between Archangel and the Yenisei district. It is expected that, as a result of the expansion of trade following the erection of these stations, it will be found necessary to open other stations in order to cope with the increasing trade.

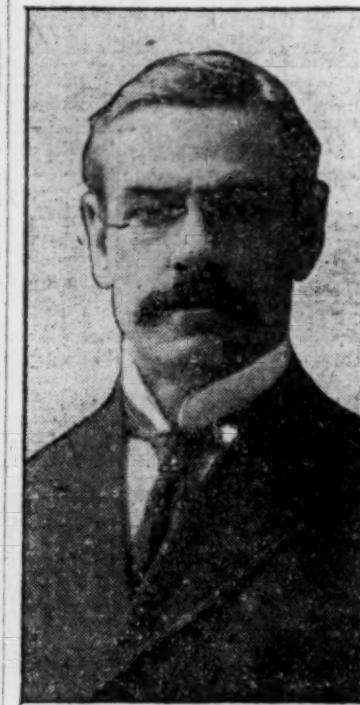
As long ago as 1895 Captain Wiggins, the well-known explorer of the Kara sea, urged the opening up of a waterway and of communications to enable Siberian exports to be carried to the northern ports of Europe. Last year Captain Webster made an expedition in the Nimrod into the Kara sea with the result that a scheme has been provided for the running of a line of steamers between England and Nova Zembla, on the southwest of which there is a magnificent harbor.

The erection of wireless stations, in connection with the development of trade in this part of the world, is considered to be of vital importance, since with its aid a great many of the difficulties which have to be contended with in this region would be overcome. The Nimrod is considered to be the most satisfactory vessel for carrying out the mission upon which she is engaged. The vessel has been transferred to the Russian flag, and will sail with a crew of 17 men.

The masts to be erected at the two small stations are to be of the lattice pattern, whilst those for the larger stations at Ugorski-Shar and Archangel have been specially constructed after the pattern of the Eiffel tower, and are therefore not fitted with stays. The mast at Ugorski-Shar is to be about 245 feet high, whilst at Archangel the three masts to be erected will each be about 230 feet high.

SPAIN PLANS TO BORROW NEW YORK—A Madrid despatch to the New York Sun says that King Alfonso has signed a decree authorizing the minister of finance to lay before Parliament a bill providing for the issuance of a 250,000,000 peseta internal loan.

HARVARD MUSICAL MEN TO PUBLISH NEW MAGAZINE



(Photo by J. E. Purdy & Co., Boston)
WALTER RAYMOND SPALDING
Director of music courses in Harvard University

The staff of officers for the Harvard Musical Review, the first college magazine to be devoted to discussion of musical subjects, is announced in the Harvard Crimson as follows: President, G. Elliott, Jr., '13; secretaries, S. F. Damon '14, M. Fremont-Smith '13, T. M. Spelman '13, and L. G. del Castillo '14; business managers, L. B. Siegfried '13, K. McIntosh '14 and A. A. Hutchinson '14.

The magazine is to have a broader editorial policy than most academic publications in that it is to contain comment and record of research by musicians outside of Harvard as well as by students. The routine departments of the Review will comprise criticism of opera and symphony performance and publication of pieces composed by men now or recently in the music classes of the college.

The publication of the Harvard Musical Review is regarded as the outcome of the work of Prof. Walter Raymond Spalding, who has directed the music department of Harvard since the time of John K. Paine. Carrying on the work of his predecessor on a broad, modern pedagogic plan, Professor Spalding has taken college music out of the hands of the few specially gifted and made it a possession of the whole student body.

He has extended musical culture in the university, and at the same time he has intensified the study of musical composition. He has put behind a man like Philip Greely Clapp, who had a talent for composing, the interest and encouragement of all the men in the college.

St. Mary's Guild of St. Mary's Episcopal church has chosen these officers: I. Isabel Irwin, president; Mrs. Alice F. Leavitt and Miss Edith Laster, vice-presidents; Miss Winifred Dunham, recording secretary; Miss Annie L. Eaton, corresponding secretary; Miss Maude Buike, treasurer.

referring to the launching of the Harvard Musical Review, Professor Spalding disclaimed any direct connection with the management. His associate, E. B. Hill, is the graduate adviser representing the faculty. "The men have got up the magazine themselves," said Professor Spalding. "I hardly know how it came about myself, but I am not surprised that the enthusiasm of the men studying music in the college spoke out in this manner."

MME. CALVE IN BOSTON

Mme. Calve arrives in Boston this afternoon from Springfield and stops over two hours on her way to Providence. Her engagement for opening the series of Sunday afternoon recitals in Symphony hall brings her back to Boston Oct. 20. With her husband, Mr. Gaspari, she is to appear in a program of solos and operatic duets.

ELECTRICITY USES EXHIBITED IN SHOW

Uses of electricity in the home, in the office and in the factory are shown in a multitude of devices in actual operation at the electric show at the Mechanics square last evening.

There is a complete automatic bakery; churns, milk coolers, cream separators, hay forks, wood choppers, wood saws, planners, the printing of a daily newspaper, the operation of concrete mixers and road makers are among other devices.

ROXBURY
The Germantown Improvement Association will hold its monthly meeting Sunday afternoon in Saunders hall.

Dr. Charles Fleischer will give an address on "Democracy" at the West Roxbury Congregational church Sunday evening.

EVERETT
The committees of the Everett, Malden and Medford Boards of Trade, appointed to complete the formation of a Mystic River Waterways Association, will organize Saturday at a meeting to be held in this city.

ARLINGTON
Alfred E. Meyers of Arlington has given a silver loving cup to the Arlington Boat Club as a prize for the best score in a special bowling tournament.

THIRD LEGISLATURE OPENS
MANILA—Opening the third Legislature in the Philippines Wednesday, Vice-Governor Newton W. Gilbert, acting executive, emphasized the economic needs of the Philippines in a message to the House.

BAY STATE NEWS

NEWTON

At the monthly meeting of the Women's Society Association of the Central Congregational church yesterday afternoon luncheon was served at noon. The next all-day meeting will be held Nov. 20.

Under the direction of Charles I. Buckner, forestry commissioner, a jumping pit is being constructed on the West Newton common, 20 feet long and eight feet wide.

"Seventeen Years in California from 1890," illustrated with stereopticon views by Charles Lattimer, will be the subject of an address given by the Rev. Charles W. Wendte at the first meeting of the season of the Unitarian Club in the parlors of the Channing Unitarian church this evening.

CHELSEA

Capt. James H. Harris of the central fire station and O. P. Flanders, who is to be the driver of the new automobile for the fire department, expect to go to Springfield this week, to remain two weeks and learn how to operate the new apparatus, which probably will be received here about Nov. 1.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist church will serve a harvest and home-coming supper in the vestry this evening.

Walter I. Chadbourne camp, Spanish War Veterans, will have a social this evening in Knights of Pythias hall.

WINTHROP

Henry W. Poor of the Boston Normal school will speak before the Winthrop Woman's Club Friday afternoon in the assembly room of the high school on "Paintings," illustrated with stereopticon.

Friday evening the Winthrop Yacht Club will send to the Highland Club of West Roxbury 10 bowlers, four bridge-men, one pool and one billiard player to compete with members of that club, and on Oct. 24 return games will be played at Winthrop.

MALDEN

At the annual meeting of the Pine Tree State Association last evening officers elected were: President, Charles E. Dolley; vice-presidents, Dr. C. M. Proctor, William M. Bailey and Frank E. Poland; secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Bray; treasurer, Charles Horne. A harvest supper is planned for the next meeting.

Major George L. Farrell and Mayor Barry of Cambridge are to be the guests of President Taft at dinner in Beverly Monday.

DORCHESTER

The Athens Club will open its season Saturday evening with an informal reception.

St. Mary's Guild of St. Mary's Episcopal church has chosen these officers: I. Isabel Irwin, president; Mrs. Alice F. Leavitt and Miss Edith Laster, vice-presidents; Miss Winifred Dunham, recording secretary; Miss Annie L. Eaton, corresponding secretary; Miss Maude Buike, treasurer.

MILTON

Ida M. Sears, principal of the Thacher school, has been given leave of absence for six months. Gertrude M. Wilcox of the Vose school was granted leave of absence until Dec. 1. Mabel S. Wilson of the Vose school has resigned to go to Chicopee. Miss Alice M. Webster has been appointed a substitute at the Thacher school and Mrs. L. E. Davenport a substitute at the Vose school.

REVERE

Priscilla Social Circle will have charge of the annual harvest supper and entertainment in the vestry of the Congregational church at Beachmont this evening.

Children of members of Ocean Lodge, N. E. O. P., will be entertained by the lodge this evening with games and refreshments.

WAKEFIELD

Registration in the evening schools increased last night to 109 in the regular school, and 35 in the special sewing and millinery classes.

The 1905 Literary Club opens the season this evening at the home of Mrs. Roxana F. Hurlin, 20 Park avenue. Mrs. Curtis L. Sopher will speak on current events.

MEDFORD

The newly organized Woodrow Wilson Club opened headquarters in Medford square last evening.

Registration for the presidential election closed at city hall yesterday with the addition of nearly 100 names. This brings the total number of names added to the voting list to approximately 800.

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QUINCY

A meeting is being arranged to be held soon for the formation of a Federation of Men's Clubs, connected with the various churches in this city.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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HOTEL CHARLESVIEW

536 Commonwealth Ave

(OPPOSITE HOTEL BUCKMINSTER)

Finest Located Apartments in Boston

Suites of one to five rooms, with kitchenette and bath, modern in every respect, electric elevator, long distance telephone in each suite, vacuum cleaning system, etc.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

J. F. BAILEY, Agent
60 State St. Tel. Main 1140

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J. SUMNER DRAPER AND
MARK TEMPLE DOWLING
16 State St. Tel. Main 3756

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

ARMY ORDERS

WASHINGTON—Capt. F. S. Leisring, attached to fourth infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Frick, medical corps, now at Presidio of San Francisco, will report to commanding general, western division, for temporary duty as inspector and assistant to chief surgeon of that division, to relieve Lieut.-Col. C. E. Woodruff, medical corps.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Woodruff, medical corps, relieved duty as inspector and assistant chief surgeon of western division and will proceed to Walter Reed general hospital, District of Columbia.

NAVY ORDERS

Paymaster's Clerk W. E. Monton, appointed to the Hartford.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS

First Lieut. R. E. Rowell, detached recruiting office, San Francisco, to recruiting office, Los Angeles.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS

The Stringham, the Dupont and the Morris left the North river for navy yard, New York.

The Ohio, the Missouri, the Montgomery, the Tennessee, the Montana, the Alabama, the Illinois, the Indiana, the Iowa, the Kearsarge, the Kentucky, the Maine, the Massachusetts, the Wisconsin, the Birmingham, the Chester, the Salem and the Baltimore left North river for Philadelphia.

The Nebraska, the New Jersey, the Rhode Island and the North Carolina left North river for Boston.

The Washington, the San Francisco and the Petrel left North river for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Arkansas, the North Dakota, the Georgia, the Minnesota, the Virginia and the South Carolina left North river for Newport.

The Michigan, the Louisiana, the New Hampshire, the Kansas, the Idaho, the Bailey, the Castine, the Severn, the C-2, the C-3, the C-4, the C-5, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3 and the E-1 left North river for Norfolk.

The E-2 left North river for Groton, Conn.

The Machias left North river for New Haven, Conn.

The Marietta left North River for Hoboken, N. J.

The Delaware, the Ontario, the C-1, the Warden, the Macdonough, the Tingey, the Trenton, the Stockton, the Shubrick, the Craven, the Dahlgren, the De Long, the Bagley, the Barney, the Biddle, the Blakely and the Porter are at navy yard, New York.

The Vixen left North River for Philadelphia.

The Gloucester and the Wasp left North river for New York city.

The Aileen left North river for Providence, R. I.

The Connecticut, the Wyoming, the Florida, the Utah, the Vermont and the Tonopah are at Tompkinsville.

The Jouett, the Jenkins, the Fanning and the Beale are at Newport.

Navy Notes

The colliers Orion and Hector have been detailed to accompany and to supply the vessels of the Atlantic fleet with coal. Their orders to steam to Boston have been countermanded.

The cruiser Cleveland, commanded by Commander De Witt Blanier, has been ordered to proceed from Corinto, with her full detachment of bluejackets and marines,

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The most important district heard from today in real estate sales is Roxbury, where several brick stores and apartments changed hands, situated 194 Harold street and 31 to 37 Abbottsford street. Samuel A. Cohen buys the property from Morris Pike. It is assessed for a total of \$28,000 including \$4900 on the 4870 square feet of land.

Another sale in this district was made between Lillian A. Brown et al. and Michael F. Mulligan, buyer of the three-story octagon frame dwelling situated 11 Kingsbury street, corner of Galena street. There is a ground area of 1705 taxed on \$1000 valuation, included in \$5000 total assessment.

Final papers have also gone to record in the sale of premises 17 Field street, near Ruggles street, by John A. Wenzel, administrator, to Anna H. Fallon. The property consists of a three-story single-frame dwelling and 1440 square feet of land, assessed for \$1900, of which the lot carries \$700.

WEST END PURCHASE

The purchase of a small improved property is recorded by Minnie Jacobson, who took title from David H. Greenhoad to the 3½-story brick house on a lot of land containing 750 square feet, located 14 South Russell street, near Cambridge street, West End. It is valued by the assessors at \$5600, including \$2400 on the land.

A SOUTH END SALE

C. H. Lewis, 15 State street, has sold the property numbered 31 Rutland street, consisting of a 3½-story brick dwelling, 800 square feet of land and a total assessment of \$5600, to N. Gilmore Post of Hartford, Conn., title coming through James H. Pickering. F. Charles Fletcher of the Record building was the broker in the transaction.

SEVERAL DORCHESTER SALES

Henderson & Ross report final papers passed in the sale for Alma G. Bowen to George R. Slader of a block of five stores at Massachusetts and Talbot avenues, numbered from 241 to 251 Talbot avenue. The lot contains about 7044 square feet having a total taxed value of \$12,000. The new owner buys for investment.

Raymond P. Delano reports the sale for William Duff of a new colonial three-family house, 68 Seymour avenue. The lot contains 3440 square feet of land. The property being new is not yet assessed. The selling price was \$7600. Mary A. McGovern buys for investment.

Also as a part of this transfer Mr. Delano has sold the house, 11 Cottage terrace, taxed for \$3600. The property consists of a three-family house; lot contains 2029 square feet of land and the sale price is \$4200, title going to William Duff.

A single-frame house, situated 37 Athelwold street, near Tilton street, has just been purchased by Charles E. Skaglund, together with 3218 square feet of land. The improvements are taxed on \$3500 and the lot for \$1000 more. Katherine E. Hickey was the owner.

George H. Hutchings et al. bought a frame dwelling and 1877 square feet of land in Pleasant street, corner of Taft street, assessed in the name of Josephine A. Ringrose, on the basis of \$5500 on improvements and an additional \$1300 on the land.

Property at 14 Morrell street near Pleasant street, formerly owned by Abbie H. Fitch, has been sold to Louis A. Curtis. It consists of a frame dwelling and 4000 square feet of land. All taxed upon a valuation of \$5100, of which \$1600 is on the land.

Nicholas Gross and wife now own the title to premises 10 Cottage park near Bowdoin street, having purchased from Teresa Burns. There is a ground area of 2550 taxed for \$600, which is a part of the assessed value of \$4100.

NEW EDITOR AND BUSINESS HEAD ON TECH DAILY

Seymour Howell Taylor of Adrian, Mich., has been elected editor-in-chief of the Tech, the student daily of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lionel Lehmann of Australia.

Mr. Taylor has worked up to this position with only one year of experience on the paper. In 1909 he entered Tech, but remained only one year, then returned again in September, 1911, and was elected a member of the news board. He held the position of exchange editor and later society editor. Mr. Taylor is also a member of the Glee Club.

The election of Bertram Adams of Brookline, Mass., as business manager, was also made known. Mr. Adams, who is a sophomore, started in on the paper as a member of the news board, and later shifted to the business board, and moved, through promotions, to advertising manager, and now to business manager.

SALARY BILL VETOED

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—President Madero on Wednesday refused to sign the bill doubling the salary of Mexican deputies, recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies. He declared their action unconstitutional, and returned the bill with the recommendation that it be reconsidered.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN SPAIN DIRECTORS LISTEN TO REPORT

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Equitable Trust Co., trustee, et al. to Horace L. Hutchings et al. committee, all property of Standard Cordage Co. of New York in Commonwealth of Massachusetts, etc.

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Horace L. Hutchings et al.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

TONE UNSTEADY AND TRADING IS SOMETHING DULL

Early Transactions Indicate
Irregular Price Tendency in
the Securities Markets —
Amalgamated Erratic

LOCALS SAG OFF

Trading in the securities markets during the early part of today's session was almost without feature. Business was dull and fluctuations were small. The tone was weak. Prices sagged during the first few minutes and supporting orders were few. Amalgamated Copper which has been one of the strong features recently was among the weakest during the first sales.

Local stocks generally were unchanged or fractionally lower at the opening, and the tendency during the first few minutes seemed to be downward, although price changes were small.

Amalgamated Copper attracted some attention by reason of its erratic course. After opening off 5% at 90% it dropped to 89% and then rose well above 91. Canadian Pacific opened off 5% at 268% and, after improving nearly a point, sold off to 267% before midday. General Motors opened up 2% at 384%. The preferred opened up a point at 77 and advanced a point further.

There was considerable trading in the Corn Product issues. The common and preferred both had good advances. American Beet Sugar, Mexican Petroleum and International Paper advanced well. Steel, Union Pacific and Reading showed comparatively small. The tone was heavy at midday.

United Fruit on the local exchange opened unchanged at 180% and advanced more than 2 points. Butte & Superior opened unchanged at 49 and sagged off. Boston & Maine opened unchanged at 99% and advanced above par.

Stocks were very dull in the afternoon. Price changes at the beginning of the last hour were unimportant.

LONDON—In the late dealings on the stock exchange the markets disclosed irregular weakness. Gilt-edged investments were maintained and home rails were firmer with Scotch issues leading.

New York advices contributed toward an easing off in American railway shares and Canadian Pacific. Foreigners were composed. Mines left off below the best, but oils are held. De Beers off 1% at 20. Rio Tinto lost 3% to 75%.

Paris house closed steady. Berlin was weaker.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK—Guaranty Trust Company announces total deposits today of \$180,301,170. This includes deposits of Standard Trust Company, merged with the larger company on the sixteenth. Until completion of new Guaranty Trust building at 140 Broadway, early in the coming year, business of Standard Trust Company will be continued at 25 Broad street and that office will be known as Standard branch of Guaranty Trust Company.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

CHICAGO—President Markham says Illinois Central traffic this month is heavier than September and also than a year ago. Business generally is at a top-notch, and the principal increases are in grain, coal and lumber. The company is beginning to receive 2500 new coal cars. It already owns 64,000 coal cars, but only 60,000 are on the rails. The company originates 75 per cent of its freight, which explains peculiar difficulty it has in getting its cars home.

CAST IRON PIPE HIGHER

NEW YORK—Makers of cast iron pipe have advanced the price \$1 per ton, and in some cases \$1.50, owing to strong demand. All foundries are filled with orders, some of them for four months.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VI-
GINIA: Fair and warmer tonight and
Friday; moderate south to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and warm. The area of high pressure which has been producing cool pleasant weather in the eastern section during the past few days is now moving on the middle Atlantic coast. Frost reports were reported as far south as Raleigh, N. C. A disturbance near the Mexican border is producing heavy rain in southern Texas. Another well developed disturbance is central this morning over the British northwest. This disturbance is causing the temperature to rise between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river, but has not yet produced much rain.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 47°12 noon 66
Average temperature yesterday. 47%.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 60 Portland, Me. 52
Buffalo 55 Albany 56
Nantucket 54 Pittsburgh 60
Washington 64 Chicago 66
Philadelphia 60 Des Moines 74
Jacksonville 75 Denver 72
Kansas City 74 St. Louis 70
San Francisco 70

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:00 High water.
Sun sets 5:00 4:07 a. m. 4:22 p. m.
Length of day. 11:00

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Sale
Amalgamated	90%	91%	89%	90%
Am B & F Ry Co	155	155	155	155
Am Beet Sugar	69%	70%	69%	69%
Am Can.	45%	45%	45%	45%
Am Car. Indry	61%	61%	61%	61%
Am Cotton Oil	56%	57%	56%	57%
Am H & L	61%	61%	61%	61%
Am H & L Ry	30%	30%	30%	30%
Am Ice	22%	21%	21%	21%
Am Linseed Oil	15%	15%	15%	15%
Am Linseed Oil pf	39%	39%	39%	39%
Am Toco	44%	44%	44%	44%
Am Smelting	88%	88%	87%	87%
Am Steel Indry	42%	42%	42%	42%
Am T & T	143%	143%	143%	143%
Anaconda	46%	46%	45%	45%
Assets Realiz Co	125%	126%	125%	126%
Atchison	109%	109%	109%	109%
Baldwin Loco	58	58	58	58
Balt & Ohio	107%	107%	107%	107%
Baratol	1%	1%	1%	1%
Beth Steel	50%	49%	49%	49%
B. T. R.	1%	1%	0%	1%
Cal Petroleum	70%	71%	69%	71%
Cal Petroleum pf	93%	93%	93%	93%
Cal Pacific	268%	260%	267%	267%
Cent Leather	32%	33%	32%	32%
Cent Leather pf	99%	100%	99%	100%
Chi & G. West.	17%	17%	17%	17%
Chi M & St P	112%	112%	111%	112%
Chi & N. West.	141%	141%	141%	141%
Chicago Traction	2%	2%	2%	2%
China	43%	43%	43%	43%
Col. Fuel	41%	41%	41%	41%
Com Gas	146%	146%	146%	145%
Com Prod	19	20%	19%	20%
Com Prod pf	86%	87%	86%	87%
Col & H. Ind.	169%	169%	169%	170%
Col & H. Ind. pf	22%	22%	22%	22%
Denver	40%	40%	40%	40%
Detroit United Ry	73	73	73	73
Erie	35%	36%	35%	36%
Erie 1st pf	53	53	53	53
Gem Motor	38%	38%	38%	38%
Gem Motor pf	77	78	77	78
Goldfield Con	2%	2%	2%	2%
Goodrich Co	73	73	73	73%
Goodrich Co pf	176%	176%	176%	176%
Gr Nor pf	139%	139%	138%	138%
Gr. Nor. Ore	49	49	48	48%
Gr. Nor. Ore	49	49	48	48%
Gr. Nor. Ore	129%	129%	129%	128%
Int Central	20%	20%	21%	20%
Intr-Met	21%	21%	21%	21%
Inter-Met pf	67%	67%	66%	67%
Int. M. & P. pf	20%	20%	20%	20%
Int. Paper	17%	17%	17%	17%
Int. Paper pf	19%	19%	19%	19%
Kan City So	23%	23%	23%	23%
Kan City So pf	73	73	73	73
Kan & Tex	29	29	29	29
Krebs Co	52	52	51	51%
Laclede Gas	106	106	106	106
Lehigh Valley	176%	176%	175%	176%
Long Island	46	46	45	45
L. W. B. Co	43%	43%	43%	43%
L. W. B. Co 2d pf	91%	91%	91%	91%
L. & N.	160%	161%	160%	160%
Mackay Cos pf	68%	68%	68%	68%
May Co	74%	74%	74%	74%
Mex Petroleum	89%	90%	89%	89%
Miami	28%	28%	28%	28%
M. St P & St M	145%	145%	145%	145%
Mo Pacific	45	45	44	44%
Nevada Con	22%	22%	22%	22%
Nat. Distillents	13%	13%	13%	13%
Nat Enameling	25%	25%	24%	24%
Nat Lead	66	66	66	66
N. R. of Mea 2d pf	27	27	27	27
N. Y. I. & H.	138%	138%	138%	138%
N. Y. Central	116%	116%	116%	116%
N. Y. Central pf	84%	84%	84%	84%
Northern Pacific	27%	27%	26%	27%
Norfolk & Western	15%	15%	15%	15%
Ohio & Western	56%	56%	56%	56%
Padilla Mall	34%	34%	34%	34%
Pennsylvania	124%	124%	124%	124%
Peoples Gas	120%	121%	119%	121%
Peoria & Eastern	15%	15%	15%	15%
Philadelphia Co.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Pittsburgh Coal	24%	24%	24%	24%
Pittsburgh Coal pf	96	96	95	95%
Providence Steel Car	38%	38%	38%	38%
Ry Steel Spring	37%	37%	37%	37%
Ry. Ray-Corn	21%	21%	21%	21%
Reading	177%	177%	176%	176%
Reading 1st pf	90%	90%	90%	90%
Reading 2d pf	96%	96%	96%	96%
Republic Steel	33%	33%	33%	33%
Republic Steel pf	91%	91%	91%	91%
Rock Island	27%	27%	27%	27%
Rock Island pf	54%	54%	54%	54%
Seaford A. L.	21%	21%	21%	21%
Seaford A. L. pf	50	50	50	50
Shoe-Shef & I.	55%	55%	55%	55%
Southern Pacific	111	111	110	110%
Southern Ry	29%	29%	29%	29%
Southern Ry pf	82%	82%	82%	82%
S. I. & I. 2d pf	36%	36%	36%	36%
Studebaker	42%	44%	42%	42%
Tennessee Copper	44%	44%	44%	44%
Texas Pacific	25	25	25	25
Texas Pacific LT.	96	96	96	96
Third Av.	40%	41%	40%	41%
T. S. L. & W.	14%	14%	14%	14%
T. S. L. & W. pf	33%	33%	34%	34%
Underwood	111%	111%	111%	111%
U. S. 1st Iron Pipe	20%	20%	20%	20%
U. S. Cast I. P. pf	63	63	63	62
U. S. Cast I. P. pf	64	64	64	64
U. S. Cast I. P. pf	53	53	53	53
U. S. Cast I. P. pf	50	50	50	50
U. S. Cast I. P. pf	55	55	55	55
Southern Pacific	111	111	110	

LATEST MARKET REPORTS Events of Interest to Investors

GREATEST PROSPERITY RECORDS ARE LIKELY TO BE BROKEN

Exports of Steel Already Amount to About a Million Dollars a Day—Growth of United States Foreign Commerce Has Been Phenomenal

NEW YORK—The evidences that we are running into a period of great prosperity have become so general that few doubt we shall realize the best anticipations held by the more optimistic. The government statistical department is thoroughly convinced that such is the case. One of the brightest spots in the outlook is the foreign trade which promises to break all records. We have already reached a total of about \$1,000,000 a day for our exports of steel products and, to this proof of the strength of the position of our leading manufacturing industry, there is the enormous sum that will be realized from exports of the products of our soil. A great volume of exports is already an accomplished fact and it is also true that much of the anticipated prosperity in business circles has been felt and is now an accepted fact.

The growth of our foreign trade since the close of the civil war has been simply phenomenal. The foreign commerce of the United States in 1870 was less than \$1,000,000,000, while for the year ending with last June it approximated \$40,000,000. This phenomenal growth in our foreign trade, large as it is, has been surpassed many times by the growth in our internal commerce. The total trade among our own people in 1870 was about \$7,000,000,000, but in 1912 the total of our internal trade is figured at no less than \$33,000,000,000. These figures show a wonderful growth and yet the prospects are that the 12 months ahead of us will surpass them in both directions by a very large amount. It is little wonder that during a period of such tremendous expansion there have been enormous fortunes accumulated and that, in the rush, we, as a people, have not watched carefully enough the tendency toward centralization in control of the railways as well as the manufacturing industries. The pause during the past four years has given the opportunity to bring home the need of a strict enforcement of laws to prevent monopoly.

To go back to the subject of our growth in exports and trade it is interesting to note that the production of far-seeing investors.

TRAFFIC THROUGH MCADOO TUNNELS

September traffic through the McAdoo tunnels in New York averaged 152,200 daily, which compares with 139,200 daily in August and 137,100 in July. It is, however, rather a slight increase over the 140,000 people carried each day of September, 1911. Considering the fact that Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed an actual decrease last month and that trolley line traffic for the most part was affected seriously by adverse weather, the September showing was not altogether unsatisfactory.

The Hudson & Manhattan system is now entering the last quarter of the year when the volume of traffic is the heaviest. December, the biggest month in the year, should come close to averaging 200,000 persons each day.

While the last six months of this year will hardly show as large an expansion in gross as the first six, there is little doubt that with the increase in fare over certain parts of its line which went into effect last December the company will make a gain in cash receipts for the year of between 18 per cent and 20 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER

WASHINGTON—The exports of domestic products in September were as follows:

	1912	1911
Pre-exports	\$20,070,017	\$12,507,174
Cottonseed oil	85,010	75,000
Cottonseed	88,000	88,000
Meat, dairy products	9,902,292	13,581,654
Cotton	45,406,258	58,915,400
Mineral oils	12,015,030	9,867,081
Total	\$87,458	\$97,480,781

FISCAL YEAR

	1912	1911
Pre-exports	\$22,230,230	\$12,502,808
Cottonseed oil	15,649,052	13,011,403
Cottonseed	84,000	88,000
Meat, dairy products	9,902,292	13,581,654
Cotton	43,282,449	58,915,400
Mineral oils	91,194,670	87,458
Total	\$821,531,010	\$900,062,230

SALE OF FEDERAL BISCUIT PLANTS

J. E. Conant & Co., auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday, Oct. 22, the E. E. Poor plant at Lawrence, Mass. On the following day they will sell part of the C. D. Bass & Son plant at New London, Conn. Both plants are a part of the Federal Biscuit Company.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—Following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly statement:

	1912	1911
Total reserve	\$27,387,000	\$27,387,000
Circulation	28,625,000	24,42,000
Bullion	37,565,000	\$348,000
Other securities	33,567,000	630,000
Other assets	46,755,000	1,000,000
Public deposits	9,000,000	\$98,000
Government securities	13,037,000	\$301,000
Total	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000

Decrease, \$1,000,000.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 48.70 per cent against 48.80 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 48.70 to 52% per cent in this week last year.

BANK OF ENGLAND ADVANCES RATE

LONDON—The Bank of England to-day raised its minimum rate of discount 1 per cent to 5 per cent.

The 4 per cent rate had been in effect since Aug. 20 last, when it was advanced 1 per cent.

GRAIN EXPORTS THIS YEAR WILL BE PROFITABLE

Large grain crops of this country this year make it likely that the exports will be large and profitable, especially as the grain yield in almost all foreign countries is light.

From 1908 to 1910, inclusive, this country exported 2.0 per cent of its corn, 16.8 per cent of its wheat and only 0.4 per cent of its oats. Wars have most stimulated oats exports; from 1896 to 1900, exports ranged from 33,000,000 to 73,000,000 bushels, the latter in 1897 from a crop of only 698,000,000 bushels. In 1909, only 2,500,000 bushels were exported out of a crop of more than 1,000,000,000.

In the five year period from 1906 to 1910, the total crops, total exports, total domestic consumption and average annual domestic consumption compare as follows (000 omitted):

Total	Dom. crops	Exports	Consum. 1906-10	1906-10
Bushels: 1906-10	13,000,000	1906-10	1906-10	
1906-10	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	
Wheat	3,405,290	570,687	2,855,573	567,116
Oats	4,720,139	17,630	4,702,566	940,513
Total	5,225,355			

*Based on values at tidewater of 50¢ per bushel for corn, \$1.02 for wheat and 30¢ for oats.

This country would easily export more than \$500,000,000 worth of grain from the 1912 crops without counting barley and rye. Moreover, we could easily spare more corn and oats than shown above, if a foreign demand arose at remunerative prices. With wheat the case might be different.

It is interesting to note that the growth of the railway industry has been accompanied with a steady decrease in the cost of transportation. The cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York, for instance, was 33 cents in 1870, while it is now 10 cents a bushel. We now have more than two fifths of the entire railway mileage of the world, and more than all Europe combined.

The estimated total wealth in the United States places us at the head of all nations being \$130,000,000,000 as compared with \$80,000,000 in 1870. In bank clearings, as well as in the total deposits in the banks and the amount of banking capital employed, there is the same story of immensely greater things to be found.

Yet the outlook is that we shall surpass all these figures and make new records all along the line. It is certainly not to be wondered at that the securities of our leading manufacturing and transportation companies are being bought by far-seeing investors.

GOOD FLOUR TRADE REPORTED

CHICAGO—European war has had no appreciable effect on western money market or investment sentiment. At end of last week more commercial paper was being placed at 5% per cent than a week ago, but demand continued light except for some maturities early next year. The St. Louis market had taken about all it wanted, but some improvement in demand was reported in a few other middle western sections, to which crop funds have been returning. St. Louis reports heavy borrowing by Arkansas and Oklahoma for moving cotton.

Early marketing of crops placed the Southwest in comfortable position financially and stimulated general business. The Northwest's call for crop funds has been quite reasonable, considering bumper crops there and western banks have felt less strain than anticipated. Conditions have favored the railroads also. After the large rail business placed for rolling early in 1913, and in some cases late this year, that market is less active. The Louisville & Nashville has placed 70,000 tons of open-hearth rails. In the case of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania the recent contracts were for maintenance, and later orders are expected from both for new construction. At least 5000 cars have been awarded this week, including 2500 for the Reading. Nearly 18,000 are pending and a New York Central inquiry of good size is expected.

The structural demand is of more consequence in western districts than in the East. At Cleveland 4000 tons of carbon and nickel steel for the Superior viaduct is now being placed for the Superior viaduct.

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After the large rail business placed for rolling early in 1913, and in some cases late this year, that market is less active. The Louisville & Nashville has placed 70,000 tons of open-hearth rails.

In the case of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania the recent contracts were for maintenance, and later orders are expected from both for new construction. At least 5000 cars have been awarded this week, including 2500 for the Reading. Nearly 18,000 are pending and a New York Central inquiry of good size is expected.

The structural demand is of more consequence in western districts than in the East. At Cleveland 4000 tons of carbon and nickel steel for the Superior viaduct is now being placed for the Superior viaduct.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BULGARIA AND SERVIA HAVE LONG BEEN WAITING

Eyes of Government at Belgrade Have Been Upon Old Servia With Its Million Serbs While Macedonia Is a Temptation to Bulgarians

GREECE MAKES THIRD IN ALLIANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The situation in the Balkans is perhaps not so desperate as is popularly believed. The readers of The Christian Science Monitor have been kept so closely informed of the trend of events in that district that it is scarcely necessary to repeat once more the fact.

Ever since, under the terms of the treaty of Berlin, Servia and Bulgaria were shorn of half of the territory which would have come to them under the treaty of San Stefano, they have waited for the opportunity to recover their own. Servia received a great blow to her hopes when the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina with their nearly 2,000,000 Serbs, were incorporated in the Austro-Hungarian empire by the coup d'état of Count Aehrenthal. What is known as Old Servia contains, however, upwards of 1,000,000 Serbs and it is this old Servia which the government at Belgrade hopes some day to recover. It consists of the sanjak of Novibazar, Kosovo and Metochia, what is known as the Uskub district and a large portion of Macedonia.

Macedonia Is Prize

Bulgaria has been more fortunate. Whilst Servia had to look at the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the government at Sofia was able to annex eastern Roumelia. Still, Macedonia contains an enormous number of Bulgars, and the extension of Bulgarian sovereignty over these is a political end which the kingdom is never likely to lose sight of.

The little kingdom of Montenegro is largely Servian; it is calculated that it contains over a quarter of a million Serbs. It may, therefore, be realized with what feelings these people have viewed the oppression of their fellow nationalists in countries maintained under Ottoman rule, by the jealousies of the powers.

It was the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, at the famous Berlin congress, to prevent the growth of a confederation of Balkan states subservient to Russia. At that time the three emperors were acting fairly closely together, in spite of the fact that Austrian interests were very dissimilar to those of Russia. Count Andraszky, who represented the government at Vienna, had behind his official views very much the same desire as Lord Beaconsfield. As a result, Bosnia and Herzegovina came under the protection of Vienna, whilst Bulgaria and Servia were shorn of territory which would have fallen to them.

It is improbable that Lord Beaconsfield would have observed the same policy today. It has become apparent that, so far from the Balkan states being subservient to the great powers, their subservience is limited by their weakness. From the moment of obtaining her independence, Bulgaria, under the guidance of Stambouloff, came in collision with St. Petersburg, and, though St. Petersburg has, and naturally must have, great influence at Sofia, that influence would have no chance in an attempt to prevent the expansion of King Ferdinand's dominions. In these circumstances the three powers have formed an alliance, which has been extended to Greece.

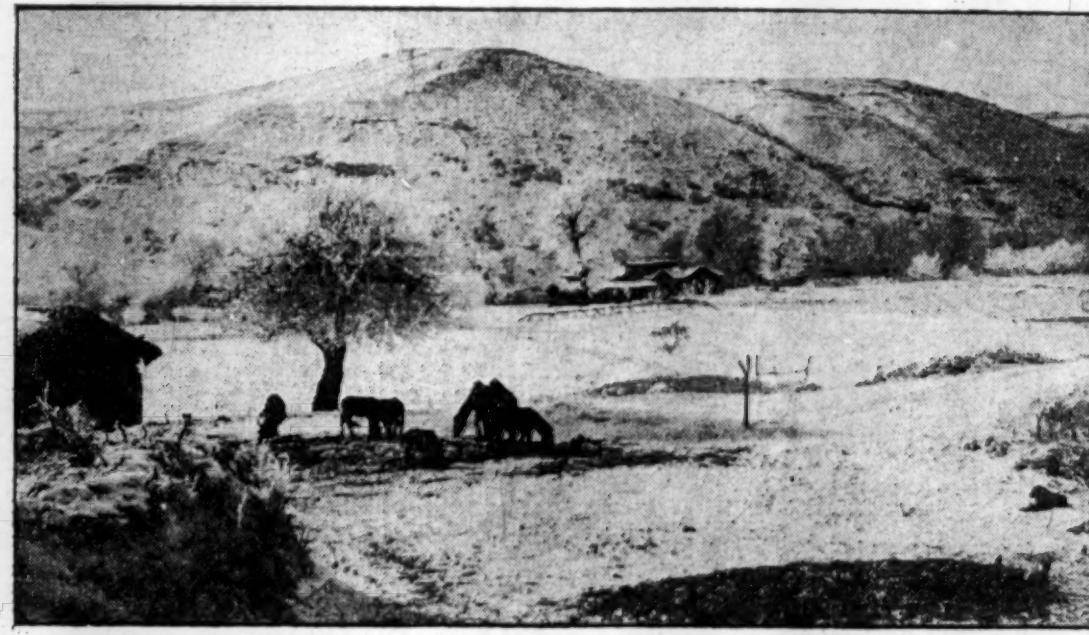
Greece Is Ambitious

Greece remembers her golden age, sometimes perhaps too well. She desires, with all the natural impulsiveness of her people, the recovery of those lands, which even after years of occupation by a foreign power still leave a picture of the Greece of the days of Themistocles when they are sated. One attempt she has made to assert herself, the disastrous effort which brought the Albanian army corps streaming across the plains of Thessaly. Today the Albanians are themselves half in arms against Turkey, and Greece sees her chance of an extension of her territory over Epirus and over the country indissolubly associated with the name of Alexander.

There is no question at all that the new quadruple alliance means war. There is no question at all that the Bulgars and the Serb have come to terms, but there is one other Balkan power, of which not so much is heard and yet on the decision of which much rests.

Roumania is a force to be reckoned with. Situated between Russia and Austro-Hungary, on the north, and with Servia and Bulgaria on its southern borders, it has always been pronouncedly Austrian. Its king is a German by blood and is attached in every way to the Emperor at Schoenbrunn. It is safe to say that the government at Bucharest will act with the government in Vienna in the way the latter directs.

At Constantinople, the war fever is as high as at Sofia or Belgrade. Strenuous efforts have been made to end the Tripolitan war, so that there may be nothing to divert the armies of the Porte if the day should come when the allied battalions cross the frontier. Circumstances have played into the hands of the Young Turk politicians and whatever may happen after the crisis is over, for the time being it would be impossible for any ministry to withstand the patri-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Typical mountain country in Macedonia, the autonomy of which is demanded from Turkey by quadruple alliance

UNPUBLISHED POLITICAL HISTORY IN GREAT BRITAIN MAKES INTERESTING STORY

Mr. Jerningham, Having Taken Possession of Vanity Fair, Describes Therein the Rise of Mr. Balfour and the Masterstroke of His Resignation

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Jerningham has taken possession of Vanity Fair, with his usual ability. Whether even he will be able to set it thoroughly on its legs again, and make it what it was in the days of "Ape" and "Spy," remains to be seen. He has begun his duties with an unpublished incident from the inner history of the Unionist party.

He explains how, when King Edward had only recently ascended the throne, he sent for Lord Salisbury and tendered him a specific request. This request Lord Salisbury felt it impossible to accede to, and tendered his resignation. The King would not accept it, but a little later, he again sent for him, and again made the same request. Lord Salisbury again refused, and again tendered his resignation.

The government have made contracts with the new company for carrying the mails from France to Brazil and La Plata by a weekly sailing of a mail boat and one of the company's cargo boats on alternate Saturdays. Passengers from France to South America are also provided for, and the company is putting into the service a number of steamers fitted up with all the most modern conveniences to meet their requirements.

BORDEAUX-BRAZIL LINE ABOUT TO COMMENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Southern Atlantic Navigation Company is inaugurating its new service by a banquet to be given on board the Burdigala on the eve of its sailing from Bordeaux for the ports of South America, the first of the scheduled trips taken by the new company. The new service is regarded as of great importance to France, and M. Chaumet, under secretary of state for posts and telegraphs, is to preside at the banquet.

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APPLE-PRODUCING POSSIBILITIES ARE SEEN IN BATHURST

The following information has been obtained from the office of the agent-general for New South Wales in London.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The great possibilities of the Bathurst district of New South Wales as an apple-producing center are being more fully appreciated, as during the coming planting season a substantially large area is to be put under cultivation.

The young orchards not yet given a name on the market are full of promise. Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Granny Smith, Cleopatra and McIntosh red, are the varieties that have secured the leading places locally. Markets for Bathurst apples outside Australasia have been opened up in England, Germany, Canada, Batavia and Japan. Last year the experiment farm orchard yielded an average of three cases to the tree.

The best returns for government fruit have been obtained in Vancouver and Batavia. The freight charges, however, minimize the prices obtained. It is anticipated that the prospects for development are best in the eastern markets.

CHINA LOAN RUMOR DISCREDITED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The report that £2,000,000 Chinese loan was being floated by a Hamburg firm is not credited at the Chinese legation, neither has any information to that effect reached German official circles. It is considered unlikely that such a step should be taken, for the government possesses legal means of preventing the admission of a loan to the important bourses through the state government. It also has other means of bringing strong pressure to bear upon the contracting parties.

REFUGEES GO TO CONSULATE

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—It is reported from Kermanshah that the Russian, British and Turkish consulates are filled with refugees who fear the coming of Salar-dowleh, the Persian pretender, who is approaching the town.

MARCONI AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN IS EXPLAINED IN TREASURY MINUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A treasury minute, dated July 19, 1912, explains the circumstances which led to the agreement, then just signed, between the Marconi company and the British government.

The invention of wireless telegraphy and its proved usefulness as a means of communication at long distances, naturally begot considerations in the minds of the government as to what should be their attitude towards it. The admiralty and the war office looked at it from the point of view of strategy and imperial defense; the postoffice considered whether private companies should be licensed to set up stations or whether the government should take the matter in hand themselves. The subject was seriously considered at the imperial conference held in London in 1911, and they decided that a chain of British state-owned stations should be established throughout the empire.

Marconi Company Sought

In the first instance the installations were to be erected in England, Egypt, the East African protectorate, South Africa, India and Singapore. The principle arrived at was that the various governments must own and work the stations on their own territories, but in order to secure unity of action it was decided to seek the assistance and cooperation of the Marconi company, as surpassing all other existing wireless companies in actual experience and long-distance working.

The agreement, dated July 19, 1912, is between Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., the postmaster-general (on behalf of his majesty and the Indian and colonial governments con-

cerned) and Mr. Marconi. The main points of the agreement are as follows:

1. The sites for the installations will be provided by the postmaster-general.

2. The installations will be provided by the company at a cost of £60,000 each.

3. Each installation must be capable of providing continuous communication over a range of not less than 2000 miles.

4. For five years the company will have the exclusive right of providing stations.

5. After the completion of an installation and after seven days satisfactory work a "preliminary completion" certificate will be given which will entitle the company to the payment of £40,000. The company, however, may be called upon to work the installation for six months (without profit). Should the installation be then entirely satisfactory, a "final completion" certificate will be given, which will entitle the company to the payment of the remaining £20,000. Thereupon the installations become the absolute property of the government. Should, however, the installation not then be considered satisfactory the company may be called upon to repay the £40,000 already paid.

6. After five years from the date of the agreement the government will have the right to erect installations on other than the Marconi system, but in such case the company will have the right, during the period in which royalties are being paid by the postmaster-general to the company or during the period in which the agreement is in force to inspect such installations in order to ascertain whether any of their patents are being infringed.

7. The postmaster will pay a royalty of 10 per cent of the gross receipts for

a period of 18 years, when the agreement may be terminated on six months notice.

8. The agreement and the royalty period are also terminable at any time, if the government adopts a system of working the installations which makes no use of the Marconi patents.

9. Should the royalty period not be determined in this last named method, nor by six months notice after the lapse of 18 years, it runs for 28 years.

10. If the agreement and royalty period are not terminated before the lapse of 28 years, the postmaster-general is entitled, without further payment, to the perpetual use of any Marconi patents which have been employed at any of the installations during the period.

11. The postmaster general will have the right during the royalty period to use in the stations any future patents of which the Marconi company has the use, and both the company and Mr. Marconi and also any person whose patents, etc., they acquire are bound to give the governments information and advice.

12. Provision is made enabling the governments of any of his majesty's dominions or protectorates to adopt the agreement, and upon their giving notice to that effect to the company the agreement will be deemed to have been entered into by the postmaster general on behalf of such governments.

The agreement makes no reference to the subject of rates, as to which the government retains full discretion. An accompanying memorandum states that it is intended that the service should be self-supporting and that the rates should be fixed accordingly.

BEAUTIFUL OAK CARVING MAY BE GIVEN TO MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The authorities of St. Paul's cathedral have been considering the question of presenting to the South Kensington Museum some oak carving at present in the cathedral.

For some time there has been stored in St. Paul's, notably in the room known as the oak room, a quantity of beautiful carving, much of which is thought to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. Though these are only fragments, they reveal the full beauty and delicacy of the work, which is seen in perfection in the choir stalls, and the authorities of both the cathedral and the museum have discussed the possibility of finding sufficient material for the construction of a choir stall to be placed in the latter building.

There is much to be said in favor of removing the oak to South Kensington, both from an educational and artistic point of view, as, stored in an out-of-the-way part of the cathedral, it is practically lost to the public.

BOTTLE FOUND IN TINY MODEL SHIP HAS POST CARDS

(Special to the Monitor)

YARMOUTH, Eng.—A three-foot model ship fully rigged was picked up at sea 60 miles to the east of Spurn Point and brought in by the herring boat Pansy recently. The little ship was well made and was weighted with iron bolts at the keel to keep her in an upright position.

In the hold, carefully battened down under the hatches, was found a bottle containing a number of picture post cards which bore Nordenham, Gustav-munde and other German addresses, 37 pence and a request that the cards might be posted. There was also a letter saying that the cards were from the crew of a Nordenham lugger and that the model vessel had been set afloat of the Dogger bank on Sept. 14. On each card was written "By bottle post from the high sea."

AMUNDSEN TOUR TO INCLUDE PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—An interesting feature in connection with the careful examination of the calculations made by the explorer is that he must have set foot upon the actual spot which marks the position of the south pole as he moved from one spot to the other of the three which he marked out at the pole.

The explorer is to lecture at Gothenburg, Copenhagen, also at Berlin and other German towns. He is expected in London the middle of November when he has arranged to give an account of his journey to the Royal Geographical Society.

Captain Amundsen will also deliver lectures in several English towns, after which he will also speak. It appears that the greater part of the work of scientific observation was carried out during the wintering of the expedition at Framheim on the great barrier. He was unable to do much work of this nature owing to the rapidity with which he pressed on to the pole.

MINING CONFERENCES INTEREST

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The mining conferences arranged by the minister for mines (Hon. W. Mulcahy) have been largely attended. Great interest has been shown by the mining men, and the practical results promise to be beneficial.

Whether You Turn

to the Monitor's news columns, to the editorial page, to the financial pages, to the advertising columns, to the special articles or regular features, to the Fashion and Household pages, you will find the typographical appearance pleasing; no weird head lines, black borders or loud type; you will find everything it says wholesome, and you will know that every effort possible has been made to have all its contents accurate, reliable and interesting. The kind of news you don't want the children to see is never in this newspaper. The clean news of the world that you do want to see you'll always find in the Monitor.

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THE HOME FORUM

TRAINING OF CHILD'S LITERARY TASTE

THAT children are easily given a taste for good literature if parents afford them companionship in it is indicated by the following account which Henry Cabot Lodge gave of his early training not long ago in Scribner's magazine. The point here seems to be that by judicious selection and by the added charm of the voice in reciting or reading aloud, the child's interest was aroused and his taste thus directed aright. Though a child may not take to poetry reading for himself he will listen with pleasure to a good reading of poetry, enjoying the music of the lines which he cannot discover for himself.

He says: My father talked freely to me and we held long conversations. He talked to me about his ships, and about the place at Nahant, and about his cotton mill, and about politics, and above all, he used to repeat poetry to me, not only nonsense jingles, or the simple rhymes of the school room, or the verses of Cowper and Mrs. Hemans, or Campbell and Southey, but he would recite to me long passages from Scott and from his two favorite poets, Shakespeare and Pope, a queer combination. I cannot remember the time when I did not know the "Universal Prayer," or when I could not repeat "The stag at eve had drunk his fill," and

"Anne, my St. John, leave all manner things
To low Ambition and the pride of Kings."

My idea of what the last poem meant was as vague as my knowledge of Bolingbroke, but the swing and ring of the verses greatly caught my fancy. It was in this way that I acquired an affection for Pope's rolling and balanced lines,

Bacon Enthusiast

A story going the rounds of the American press says that at the remarkable exhibition held last summer, entitled "Shakespeare's England," a provision dealer in the neighborhood took advantage of the occasion to hang out the sign, "When visiting Shakespeare's England eat England's Bacon."

Chasing a Mirage

"Why do they call Washington the city of magnificent distances?" "Because," answered the disappointed mileage secker, "it is such a long way between what you go after and what you get."—Louisville Courier Journal.

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ONE OF NIAGARA'S LOOKOUTS



BRIDGE LEADING TO GOAT ISLAND

THE view of the American rapids as one stands on the bridge leading to Goat island is considered by many as the most beautiful at Niagara. Of this Margaret Fuller wrote as follows: "At last, slowly and thoughtfully, I walked down to the bridge leading to Goat island, and when I stood upon this frail support and saw a quarter of a mile of tumbling, rushing rapids, and heard their everlasting roar, my emotions overpowered me. . . . This was the climax of the effect which the falls produced upon me—neither the American nor the British fall moved me as did these rapids. For the magnificence, the sublimity of the latter, I was prepared by descriptions and by paintings."

OLD BELLS AND INSCRIPTIONS

By Constance Arnfield

THE inscriptions on church bells are often interesting and especially so are those in the county of Gloucestershire, Eng. Perhaps the most quaintly amusing is the treble bell of Bagnorth, a hamlet close to Stroud:

Bagnorth ringers were mad
Because Rigbe made me bad
But Abel Rudhall as you see
Hath made me better than Rigbe.

Then comes St. John of Bristol:
I am the first a'though but small
I will be hard above you all.

More dignified is Stroud's:

Leonard Stanley echoes Puritan days with:

Lord by thy might keepe us from pope
and hypocrite.

The earliest dated bell in England is at Claughton, Lancashire, 1296, but a bell foundry existed at Bristol as early

Music Innovations

An orchestral composition lately issued by Breitkopf & Hartel, is the "Lustige Ouverture" of Felix Weingartner, opus 53. Leonecavalli has booted down his "Pagliacci" to one act, and in this shape it is to be sung twice daily at a London theater by a special company from Milan. His new opera, "The Gypsies," is also to be produced in London, and it is said that he has been paid \$20,000 in advance. There is a German saying, "If you don't believe it, you pay a dollar."—New York Post.

Trifles make the sum of human things
And half our misery from our foibles
springs. —Hannah More.

FIELD FOR WOMEN ARCHITECTS

SPAKING of women architects at the arts and crafts exhibition in connection with the National Eisteddfod, in Liverpool, Eng., Lady Osborne Morgan said that the profession of architecture offered strong inducements to women, for their knowledge and experience of the home should enable them to make it useful as well as profitable. Men architects, Lady Morgan said, do not quite understand the construction of a larder. How many thousands of housewives are of the same opinion? The subject is one of particular importance, for it seems that in the great majority of the houses put up for the lower middle classes, the needs of the women receive inadequate consideration. Houses rented at £24 to £34 a year have no euphoris worth talking about. There may be fine front rooms, but space is cramped everywhere else, and pantries, kitchens, sculleries,

Building the Danube Dikes

In a few months the construction of dikes walls along the banks of the Danube in Roumania, where floods are likely to occur, will be commenced. The work will be carried on by means of bucket excavators, of which two are now being erected at Jigagia. Borcea island will be the site of the first wall to be constructed. This wall will have a length of 82 kilometers and will be two meters higher than the highest level of the Danube recorded in 1907. The width of the top of the dike will be 6.50 meters and the base in some places no less than 27 meters thick. It is estimated that the work will involve an expenditure of about £8,000,000. The land on Borcea island at the termination of the erection of the dikes will be increased in value by £4,000,000, the present valuation being £12,000,000.

Light Under the Sea

In the course of a cruise organized by the Norwegian government for oceanographical purposes investigations have recently made to determine to what depths in the ocean atmospheric light penetrates. From the experiments it appears that the red rays do not extend below 500 meters, but the violet and the blue are still impressed upon the photographic plate. At 1000 meters are still to be seen some violet and ultraviolet rays, but at 1700 meters every ray of light is extinguished.—Harpers Weekly.

"But Have Not Love"

Had I the gift of tongues, the double gift
Of human and angelic eloquence,
A voice of music, and a wealth of words
In all the languages of earth and heaven,

To charm and thrill the eager world
attent;

And with that gift of captivating speech,

Had I a gift of knowledge, broad—

Exact, profound—the history of all

The past compacted in my ready mind,

The fine import of present day events

Familiar to me as the sunlight is,

The future, too, unfolded to my gaze

In all details of glories yet to be;

Such knowledge also as should penetrate

The very heart of all the mysteries

Of man and nature; knowledge that

should grasp

The one philosophy that still eludes

All philosophic guesses, and discern

The science ultimate toward which men

feel

Their way but slowly—if from such

Of knowledge and with such a charm of speech

I could discourse to men, how

learnedly.

Persuasively, prevailingly I might

Instruct them! But if Love did not

inspire

My utterance, I would as well expend

My breath in blowing brazen horns, or

give

My strength to pounding clangling cymbals.

—Z. Grenell.

GLIMPSES OF LETTERS OF ABIGAIL ADAMS

facts. One day their household furniture

is to come out; the next only wearing

apparel; the next, Pharaoh's heart is

hardened and will not let the people go.

We read her rejoicing at the return of

Dr. Franklin from abroad, and find her

saying quaintly, "Courage I know we

have in abundance, conduct I hope we

shall not want; but powder?"—here

shall we get a sufficient supply?"

She writes to Mr. Adams, referring to

Congress, "Does every member feel for us?"

Can they realize what we suffer?"

And can they believe with what patience

and fortitude we endure the conflict?" Nor

do we even trouble at the frowns of

power." And again, "We hear that the

troops destined for New York are all ex-

pected here; but we have got to the

pass that a whole legion of them would

not intimidate us. I think I am very

brave, upon the whole. . . . We want

powder, but with the blessing of heaven

we fear them not."

Of Washington she says, "I was struck

with General Washington. You had pre-

pared me to entertain a favorable opinion

of him, but I thought the half was not

told me. Dignity, with ease and com-

placency, the gentleman and soldier look

agreeably blended in him. Modesty

marks every line and feature of his

face." And she cites some lines of Dry-

den beginning, "Mark his majestic

façade."

Among the amusing notes of affairs

in Boston she says that "an order has

been given out in town that no person

shall be seen to wipe his face with a

white handkerchief." The reason given

was that it was a signal of mutiny.

Elsewhere she notes both how hard it

is to unite the warring factions in Con-

gress and to put aside all personal am-

bition "and sacrifice all our hopes and

expectations to the public weal." She

says, "You know you are considered here

as a most perfect body." When some one

asks her if she had known when Mr. Adams

was sent abroad on a diplomatic

errand that he would stay so long could

she have consented, she replied that if

she had known that Mr. Adams could

have effected what he did she would

submitted to the absence, even though

three more years had been added.

for opportunities to test his prowess

Christian Science calls him to a higher

chivalry. It impels him to the quest

of the Christ-ideal, to the uncovering of

his true individuality as God's idea. In

this pursuit he must needs overcome

the deadly enemies that would oppose

his progress. These are within his own

consciousness—errors of character, dispo-

sition and temperament. The destruction

of these evils through Christian Science

purifies the young man's thought and

life. Upon this purification depends his

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, October 17, 1912

Unity Through Fraternizing

WHEN several hundred delegates to the international chambers of commerce conference in Boston set forth to tour the United States as guests of the nation and of chambers of commerce in the regions to be journeyed over, they did not begin to realize what the outcome of the experience was to be. Even now, it is doubtful whether even the most critically calculating member of the party can make an inclusive list of benefits received. The tourists are too near the whirl, rush and mingled impressions of an educational and social pilgrimage such as seldom falls to the lot of men and women; and it will not be until they return to their homes, disentangle their varied memories, and see the new world in something like a gray and neutral light that they will be able to speak in an illuminating way either to the commercial organizations that sent them hither or to their American hosts who will have more or less natural curiosity as to what report the foreigner has to make concerning American civilization.

Of one thing, however, it is not too early to write confidently. The enforced close quarters of railway trains serving as domiciles for several weeks have brought European and Asiatic, Teuton and Latin, Christian and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, Confucian and Parsee, men and women, old and young, into a consanguinity revealing absolutely the precise character of each traveler. Travel always has this illuminating effect, but it is especially true under circumstances like those of this tour.

Now the happy fact relative to this travel-test is that it has disclosed essential humanity as the same in its ideals the world over. Consequently it is not at all surprising to read that a Cosmopolitan Club has been formed among these foreign visitors. The members are to keep in touch with each other after they return to their several home lands. When they travel forth again, if their paths take them to the home cities of friends that have been won while journeying in America, the very fact of such comradeship is to be the open sesame to cordial hospitality. In short, in a variety of ways, a very influential group of "nationals" has been internationalized in the best sense of that word.

Extending a Merit Service

THERE have been times in American history, with the result of a presidential campaign in doubt, when a President in power and seeking reelection would not have done anything to extend the domain of the merit system of winning and holding office. Though not especially identified with the cause of civil service reform in his early career, Mr. Taft, since becoming President, has stood steadfastly by the reform, both in his utterances and by his acts. The latest proof of his loyalty is his order, just signed, putting 35,000 fourth-class postmasters under the civil service rules. The total number of public officials thus placed by the President beyond the influence of spoils and politics is one that has been surpassed only by President Cleveland during his second term, when he had no favors to ask of party managers and was in a position to be indifferent to tactics of political strategy. Mr. Taft, on the other hand, is seeking office again, and to win is unusually dependent upon the favor of partizan lieutenants.

The theory of office as a reward for partizan loyalty has no open advocates today. There were men who worked for it at the last session of Congress, but not openly. Somehow or other, they induced support of a bill that would have undone much of the good wrought during the past twenty-five years by civil service reformers. But it was a flank, not a frontal, attack. In selecting candidates to be voted for in the coming election, voters will do well to investigate along this line, and act accordingly. If Mr. Wilson is elected President he will need congressional support within and without his own party to resist pressure for a retreat on this most important matter.

Taking the public service of the country by and large, in cities and wherever federal officials are stationed, there has been a great advance during the past generation. Ohio's recent state constitutional convention was indicative of this. In the days of Sherman and Thurman, Garfield and Hayes, public sentiment favored no such application of the merit system to all state appointments as found favor with recent shapers of the commonwealth's organic law.

ACCORDING to Edmund Gosse, language is so worn and rubbed by use that there will never be another really great poet. It is difficult to see where there is any cause for alarm here. There are still plenty of unused and unrubbed ideas and it is ideas, not words, that make great poetry.

Shall Highways Supersede Railways?

IMAGINE trunk highways, broad, smooth, hard-surfaced, running across and up and down the length and breadth of this country, or any other country, with branch highways, broad, smooth, hard-surfaced, running into and out of every nook and corner of this country, or any other country; and imagine, not thousands, but millions of motor vehicles transporting the traffic of the country, passenger and freight, over these highways, cheaply, landing persons and things at the exact point of destination, without transfer or trouble; and having imagined all this, then, if you can, imagine a contemporary occupation for railways as we know them today.

The motor vehicle is only in its infancy, infancy of its development as well as employment. It has already ceased to be a plaything. It has become a factor in the business as well as in the social world. It has practically driven the cab from the field. One with eyes to see cannot fail to observe how rapidly the motor truck is displacing the horse-drawn delivery wagon. The radius of motor-carriage express service has widened amazingly in the last two years. Within a few months the railroads have complained, and with reason, of a great falling off in their summer excursion passenger business, because of the growing use of the automobile in long-distance party trips. Within a shorter time than is generally imagined, the railroads will doubtless have just cause for complaint on the score of

declining freight business in certain lines, because of the increasing employment of motor trucks in long distance traffic.

It must not be thought that the automobile or the autotuck will long remain as limited as to power and capacity as it is today. The gas engine is also in its infancy, but in order to judge of its possible development in the future it is only necessary to consider its development in the last few years. No matter what may be said to the contrary—no matter what may be said regarding its great cost of production—the paramount fact remains that the synthetic rubber process has been discovered, and that in the annals of industry the development of a principle has never been arrested. It will be as well to view the matter of artificial rubber squarely. It seems certain to be one of the most important factors in the future growth of motor transportation. And even road improvement of the kind required and on the scale required is near at hand. As the needs increase and as the eyes of the people open wider and wider to the possibilities of motor-vehicle transportation and distribution, the highways for the carrying of a nation's traffic will be provided.

The railways and the waterways—for the latter must not be lost sight of—will have their share in the hauling of the future, but their activities will be confined to the carriage in bulk of the heavier freight. The change will probably come earlier to Great Britain and to the nations of the European continent than to the United States and Canada, because distances are greater in the countries last named. But it will come to the more populous districts of those countries before they are capable of fully realizing it; it is stealing upon them even now.

WE ARE told that a popular New York cooking school is now made unusually interesting by reason of the instruction it is imparting one evening of each week to a small class of men who are anxious to obtain knowledge sufficient to enable them to meet all the problems of the kitchenette. At first thought, this may seem a matter of trivial importance, but if it be considered carefully, and reduced to its last analysis, it will be seen that the association of man with the kitchenette is odd, incomprehensible, and to some extent mysterious. There is nothing in common between man and the kitchenette. This is a bold statement, perhaps, but it is true. Man may be attracted, and frequently is, to the kitchen; under certain circumstances he may take down an apron from the drying line behind the stove, or from the horse in the corner. He may go to the refrigerator and investigate. He may start the gas stove, put on a kettle of water, get out the broiler, beat the steak, busy himself with the plates, the breadbox, the butter, the napkins, and all that, and be glad to do it, so long as he knows that some one who is near and dear to him is or has been enjoying herself at the club or at the matinee—and through it all he may express the wish several times, mentally or audibly, that he had attended a cooking school when he had the chance—but the same man, matinee or no matinee, club or no club, dinner or no dinner, would no more think of moving a finger in a kitchenette than he would think of doing the week's ironing.

There may be some egregious mistake in the announcement concerning this men's kitchenette class. Either that, or New York men are changing. Can it be possible that anything connected with the suffragette movement has led, even in the case of this small number, to a changed masculine attitude toward the kitchenette—the ending of the two words being alike? But in all the circumstances conjecture on this point is mere folly. The newspapers of Manhattan, of course, say, as they always do, something about the "lure." The lure has stood for everything in New York from the great white way to the skyline, from municipal politics to picture shows. Perhaps there is a lure to the kitchenette. One never can tell. Men who have been induced to take a fleeting view will tell you, however, that there is no room.

State Pensions for Teachers

A FEDERATED group of 6000 employees of towns and cities in Massachusetts are to renew pressure on the Legislature for a state system of pensions. Under the favored plan, the commonwealth and the public school teachers, who are the petitioners, will each contribute to the retirement fund. Legislators, facing this renewed demand, will have before them the results of an investigation just made by the state board of education, the precise tenor of which is not known absolutely; but rumor has it that it will be neutral as to advice, though complete as to facts and data necessary for an informed decision by lawmakers.

The demand from this quarter for aid that will insure tolerable living conditions in later life is not surprising in view of the precedents already established in the state, justifying such care of public servants who perform especially valuable social service. Moreover, recent economic conditions have made especially irritating those disparities between salary and standard and cost of living never absent in a calling that as a whole is underpaid. Nor is this all that tends to create opinion favorable to a system of pensions. In circles of educational administrators it is usually conceded that with a retiring system of local or state aid for superannuated teachers it becomes possible for the first time to approach a maximum of school efficiency. Without such a system it is as impossible as it is in the army for the more youthful, progressive, and modernly trained person to gain a rightful place of maximum service at a time of ripest power.

Legislation now exists by which communities may establish their own pension systems; a few of the wealthier and more progressive towns have done so. There also are in operation teachers' funds, purely professional in support and management. But the total enrolment of these funds is small compared with the number of teachers in Massachusetts, and it is not at all surprising that there should come a more representative demand.

If the Legislature approves of even tentative steps in this direction it will be another indication of the steadily growing opinion, adverse to the separation and provincialism inherent in the principle of local control of educational matters carried to excess. Quietly but surely, power of the commonwealth must extend in this field as in others if Massachusetts is to hold its own with states that are younger, more aggressive, and committed to policies implying a large degree of supervision and control by state officials. With such authority also goes increased responsibility of states to bring all local communities up to a high and uniform standard of educational administration such as would often be lacking with only local public opinion and local taxes in effect.

THE hard-won victory of the Boston team of baseball players over the New York nine in the national championship contest gives to the Hub a primacy in sport that indicates the change that has come in New England's capital city. Boston still has Athenian tastes, but not so exclusively as formerly. Her present population can pack an amphitheater, to watch the play at football or baseball, with all the celerity and keen zest of Rome in her palmiest days. Consequently, for a majority of Bostonians at the present hour, the most important resident is "Joe" Wood, and the most idolized aggregation of persons the "Red Sox" players managed by Garland Stahl. Nor is this adoration localized. The dominant interest of Americans for the past ten days has not been election of a President of the republic or speculation as to whether Saracen and Christian are to clash in European Turkey. It has been the primacy of Wood or Mathewson, Stahl or McGraw, Boston or New York, in the national sport. At taxpayers' expense Uncle Sam has wired the result of each game around the world for the edification of sailors of the American fleet. Presidential candidates have been not above signaling for scores of the games as they have gone on their peripatetic rounds wooing voters. Most newspapers of the country have condensed all kinds of news save sporting, in order to meet the carefully stimulated popular appetite; and managers and players of clubs in the contest have supplemented their large share of the huge gate receipts with income earned as reporters and critics of the games in which they took part. Rumor has it that for this syndicated matter, certain players have received a scale of payment per word that would make Kipling green with envy. Be this as it may, the fact remains that never has such an event in the sporting world had such "publicity," and never have all the mental angles and points of view of combatants in a tense struggle for victory so promptly and candidly been put on record. Whether the results have been altogether wholesome to team discipline is doubtful. By far the best daily criticism and interpretation of the games has come from non-participants, merit retaining some if not entire dispassionateness and objectivity.

Boston's winning team will not be lacking in cordial congratulations from players against whom they have battled this season. The Red Sox' prowess in the game goes along with high standards of sportsmanship. To lose to such a team is not humiliating.

PROSPECTIVE winter eggs at five cents apiece are being advertised to such an extent that they may be forced up to ten. Let us all hope that the soft-boiled order, that once upon a time meant three, may never be reduced to one.

METALS, textiles, building materials, have also reached high water marks. It is expensive to be prosperous.

CHICAGO's savings bank deposits have recently fallen off about \$3,000,000 and newspaper economists in that city are trying to find some connection between this fact and the motorcycle.

IT IS now a year and a half since the supreme court of the state of Missouri handed down its famous decision sustaining the St. Louis billboard ordinance, a measure of which the proper enforcement should solve this problem speedily and with complete satisfaction to the public; but it does not appear that other American communities are adopting the same means of dealing with the subject. What is good law in Missouri ought to hold also in Minnesota; but at the end of the eighteen months we read in the Minneapolis Tribune that the trip from that city to St. Paul "is made through a lane of flaming and garish advertisements, whereas the beauties of the fields and trees ought to be preserved." Minneapolis and St. Paul need not be singled out, however. With few exceptions, all the cities of the country and their environs are disfigured by the billboard blight. There are 3700 billboards, with 4600 facings, in the metropolis of the nation. Chicago and most of its suburbs are literally plastered with billboards. Large cities and small, from ocean to ocean and from lakes to gulf, suffer from this nuisance and continuously protest against it; but they are not, so far as we can learn, following the example set by St. Louis, or the example set by Paris.

The St. Louis ordinance provides that no structure, building or shed may be altered, repaired or removed without a permit from the commissioner of public buildings; that various fees shall be paid for such alteration or repair, \$1 being the fee for every twenty-five square feet of the area of a sign, and \$1 for every five linear feet of billboard; that none but metal signs shall be attached to any building, if larger than 3 1/2 by 10 feet; that no billboard having more than twenty-five square feet shall be erected without a permit from the commissioner of public buildings, shall exceed fourteen feet in height or shall be nearer than six feet to any building or the side line of any lot; that no billboard shall exceed more than 500 square feet in area, nor approach the building or alley line nearer than fifteen feet. Next to these restrictions, calculated in themselves to make billboard advertising unprofitable, the most important feature of the ordinance is that it takes the granting of billboard permits out of the hands of the private property owner.

Simpler and more effective still is the Paris method of dealing with the matter. The law which went into effect last summer compels those who desire to advertise through the medium of billboards to pay a tax varying from \$10 to \$80 per square yard for the sign, according to its size. The tax increases with the size. If the board bears two advertisements, the tax is doubled; if three, it is trebled, and so on. The intent of the law, manifestly, is to discourage this form of advertising, in fact, to put an end to it. It is said that since the law came into operation no new billboards have been erected in Paris. The old ones are granted three years of grace. After that they must meet the provisions of the new law. It is confidently expected in Paris that all billboards in that city will have disappeared by June, 1915. Why should not American communities, and Canadian as well, by the adoption of either the St. Louis or the Paris plan, be working toward the speedy elimination of the billboard?

THE census bureau discovers that there is a shortage of 3,000,000 women in the population of the United States. Here is a deficiency that is a deficiency.

IF THE truth were known it would be found that campaign abuse butters no parsnips.

Boston's Victorious Team